

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

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## BOSTON HAS GAINED OVER EIGHT MILLION IN PROPERTY VALUE

Assessors Announce That Since August Holdings Have Been Found Which Will Yield About \$140,000.

## INCREASE IN REALTY

Rate This Year Would Have Been Reduced About 20 Cents if It Had Been Discovered Before.

The city of Boston has gained \$8,565,200 in assessable property since the tax of \$16.50 per \$1000 was declared on Aug. 21, according to a statement issued from the assessing department today. This amount is \$6,000,000 greater than was ever found before by the assessors between the time of the ending of the year's regular assessment and the issuing of the annual December warrant.

This remarkable showing means an additional revenue to the city of approximately \$140,000, the benefit of which will go to the next administration. Had it been possible to have made the assessments prior to the declaring of the tax rate it would have meant a drop in the present figures of from 10 to 20 cents per \$1000.

The total valuation of the city at the present time is \$1,356,606,227, of which \$1,092,665,690 is on real estate and \$263,941,227 is on personal property.

The big increase in the personal valuation comes from reports that have been recently received regarding certain trusts and also as a result of information received through the probate court as to the filing of wills and the distribution of estates. In the former instances the assessors were materially aided by information from the office of the state tax commissioners.

The following table shows at a glance the amount of the assessments that have appeared in the December warrant of the past five years:

Years.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
1905.....	\$70,200	\$3,450,000	\$3,520,200
1906.....	72,000	2,570,700	2,642,700
1907.....	19,700	2,218,500	2,238,200
1908.....	4,300	2,662,500	2,666,800
1909.....	12,400	1,150,000	1,162,400

The gain of \$70,200 in the real estate figures is the result of the finding of property that was overlooked in the earlier assessments and also of the changing hands of property that was previously exempt from taxation.

## CHELSEA BEGINS TO REPAIR WALL

The City Promptly Rebuilds Havoc Wrought by Storm—Trains Resume Normal Running Conditions.

Charles H. Reed, clerk of the Chelsea board of control, today said that the work of repairing the sea wall broken Sunday during the storm was in progress and that it would be completed as soon as possible. He could not say just when nor what the cost would be. The work is being done by the city.

Hundreds of persons were driven from their homes by the water, but most of them are returning today.

The cost of the storm in Boston and vicinity is estimated at \$5,000,000.

It is said at the South station today that trains as a rule are not much delayed. Some of the through trains have been only 15 minutes behind time in arrival. The trouble is not so much that trains are blocked, as that wires are out of order and precautions for safety are responsible for some loss of time.

All the through trains from the Fitchburg and southern divisions of the Boston & Maine, it was said, arrived on schedule time, while the local trains were, in the majority of cases, only about five minutes late.

Mail trains from the west and eastern sections of the country were from an hour and a half to two and one half hours late. At the central office, the mail tangle was straightened out by noon.

The local mails are coming in late, but it is believed that the trains will be running on scheduled time by tonight. The mail due in Boston at 10:40 a. m., was so late that it was transferred to the Twentieth Century Limited which will arrive in Boston this afternoon one hour late.

## RUSSELL TODAY RESUMES STAND

The cross-examination of "Daniel Blake Russell," the claimant in the Russell will case, by Attorney Nason, was continued in the probate court before Judge Lawton this morning. The witness testified that he was intimately acquainted with Miss Mary Keith in Melrose, but denied telling her that he intended to leave home or writing to her after he left home.

His witness also stated that he was on very friendly terms with his mother William.

## MONITORIALS

By Nixon Waterman

**VICTORIOUS AMERICA.**  
We own the north pole! Now let's grab The south pole, and then, later, Lay careful plans and, some day, nab The whole of the equator.

Perhaps the European prince now visiting in this country who wishes it to be made known that he is not over here for the purpose of securing a wife some rich American heiress may be quite unconscious of the fact that he is pursuing the very best course for achieving the end which he declares he does not seek. But though he says he will go only where his heart leads, it is possible that he might learn to think kindly of some one of our bright American girls even though she is handicapped with many millions of dollars.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**  
If there weren't so many hard problems to solve, It may be our days would be gladder; But please won't you answer me this if you can, si— Is a lad his step-father's step-ladder?

**HAPPY THOUGHT.**  
"What can I buy Watkins for a present? He's very fond of golf." "I should think that some cuff links would suit him just to a tee."

**THE WRONG TERM.**  
Wiggs—So her father dismissed you in a summary manner, did he? Riggs—No, it wasn't at all summary. It was decidedly wintry. I'm frozen out entirely.

Since Captain Amundsen, who is planning to start for the frozen north in July, is going to take sufficient supplies to last his crew of 12 men for seven years, it is evident that he is not intending to make a dash for the pole but a period of full stop. It is diverting to try to imagine what those finical city folks who insist that many of their commodities must be "fresh every hour" would do if confronted with one of Captain Amundsen's seven-year-old repasts.

**DRESSED TO SUIT.**  
"What are you going to wear to the concert tonight?" "My organdie suit with the secdorion skirt and fluted trimmings."

**WHERE HE FAILED.**  
Before they were married he led her to think There was never a danger could cause him to shrink,— In fact, that his nature would glory In combats with goblins and giants and knights And warlike encounters and wonderful fights And incidents awfully gory.

But one night they thought they heard burglars below— 'Twas the cat, but this bravest of men didn't know. So his teeth were beginning to chatter, And he pulled all the covers tight over his head While his poor little wife had to creep out of bed And go down and see what was the matter.

Perhaps the President's final agreement to the holding of a public investigation of the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot controversy is the best way of finding out whether there really is any fire at the bottom of the volumes of smoke that persistently becloud the subject.

**LAST BUT NOT LEAST.**  
First came Darius Green, and then Wright Brothers. Others followed fast, All clever and intrepid men, And now, hurrah! comes Tillinghast!

Our eminent naval authorities still insist that America remains the second naval power of the world, despite Germany's recent claims to the contrary. Let us hope that Germany will take our word for it, or that we will take hers, and let it go at that. Practical demonstrations are costly.

**FAREWELL, SIDE-SADDLE.**  
Throw away the old side-saddle That the ladies used to ride, Now on equines they'll skedaddle, Part of them on either side.

Soon their prancing steeds bestriding, So Dame Fashion now asserts, All the women will be riding Clad in bifurcated skirts.

Shades of grandpas and grandmothers! Did they ever dream we'd see Women riding like their brothers— Both sides simultaneously?

Dr. Cook still has one more chance. It begins to look as if he is the only person who can discover himself.

**PRISCILLA DOCKS SAFELY.**  
NEWPORT, R. I.—The Fall River line steamer Priscilla, which left New York on Saturday night, came into port with out passengers. She was forced to run back to New London, where her Boston board passengers were landed and sent on by train.

## TARIFF BOARD FIGHT IS WON BY MR. TAFT OVER SENATOR HALE

Upper Body of Congress to Pass Item in Sundry Civil Bill Appropriating Money for Work.

## MAINE MAN OPPOSED

WASHINGTON—Despite opposition on the part of Senator Eugene Hale, chairman of the Senate committee on appropriations, and of members of the Senate who follow him, it may now be said with certainty that the Senate will agree to the item which the House appropriations committee will carry in the sundry civil bill, at the request of President Taft, making liberal provisions for the work the President has mapped out for the tariff board.

The President's ideas concerning the work which he may legally ask this board to do were outlined in his annual message to Congress. In brief, it is his purpose, should the desired appropriation be made, to have the board take up the work that would naturally fall to a tariff commission, such as Senator Beveridge and certain other members from the central West states have been contending for.

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## CENTRAL BANK PLAN PROMISES TO CAUSE MUCH CONTROVERSY

Bankers Doubt That Country Will Permit Representatives in Congress to Adopt System if Recommended.

## FINANCIERS DIVIDED

WASHINGTON—There are reasons for believing that Congress will not adopt the central bank for the United States, and that if the monetary commission should recommend it, and follow that recommendation by a campaign in Congress to secure the legislation, a situation will result which for controversial and political upheaval, barring the situation preceding the civil war, will be unlike anything the country has known since the days of the United States bank, away back when Andrew Jackson was President.

The monetary commission has been considering the question of the kind of a report it ought to make to Congress ever since its return from Europe. This consideration is to continue for a number of months. Not until the short session, a year distant, if then, is the commission to come before Congress and the country with a recommendation. But

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## Mrs. Eddy's Christmas Message

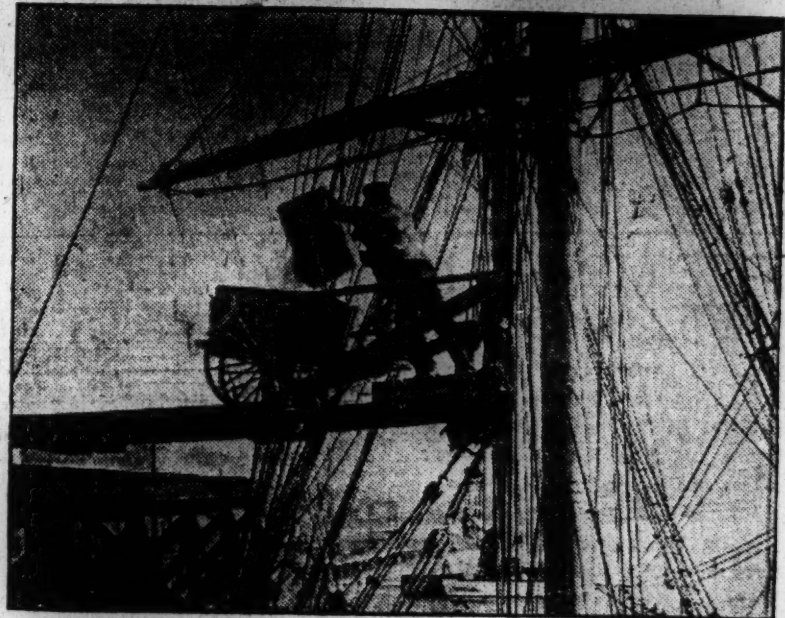


Boston, Dec. 25, 1909.

*Believe me a counsel  
To the wise is safe  
Fiducious. I wish  
wishes you all  
a happy Christmas,  
a feast of soul,  
and a genuine  
of sense. I am  
Sincerely yours  
Mary Baker Eddy.*

## A SALT SHIP IN BOSTON

Bark Boylston Unloading Glistening White Cargo.



SCENE ALONG THE WHARVES AT PRISON POINT. Transferring the salt to the bins, whence it is generally loaded into freight cars.

## SCHOONER'S WRECKAGE AT HULL

Wreckage has been picked up on the beach at Windmill point, Hull, which apparently belongs to the five-masted schooner Davis Palmer, bound to Boston, in command of Captain McKown. The schooner sailed from Newport News Dec. 21, and passed out by Cape Henry the day following. She had a cargo of 4322 tons of coal.

## TEACHING WOMEN ASK MALDEN RAISE

A petition, signed by the women teachers of Malden, is to be considered at the first meeting of the Malden school board in January, asking that the maximum salaries in the grades be raised from \$650 to \$700 and in the high school from \$900 to \$950.

## A MILLION BUSHELS OF SALT ARRIVES IN BOSTON EVERY YEAR

Enormous Quantities of Saline Substance Used in Packing Houses, Dairies, Fish-Curing Establishments, Etc.

## HOW IT IS LANDED

Tons of Condiment Imported From Foreign Countries in Addition to Great Amount Made in the United States.

One hundred million pounds of salt are used in the United States every year by our dairies in the manufacture of butter and cheese, and this is only a small part of the enormous quantities of this necessity used in the kitchens and on the tables of American homes or in the mammoth packing houses and fish-curing establishments of this country.

"Where does it all come from?" is a most natural query, and the answer thereto is the reason for this article.

Just 100 years ago, Congress, by passing the restricted commerce act, gave the domestic manufacture of salt its first impetus, and since that time this country has supplied large amounts of the saline substance for home consumption, but despite the millions of tons of salt produced annually from the extensive salt works at Onondaga, N. Y., and from Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, or from the high grade of rock salt found near Petite Anse, La., the demand is greater than the supply, and large shipments of this indispensable staple are still imported into the United States from France, Italy, England, the Bahamas, and more recently from Porto Rico.

About 1,000,000 bushels of salt enters the port of Boston every year in the hulls of tall sailing ships. Most of it comes from Turkey island in the West Indies, but other cargoes come from Trapani, Sicily, in Italian barks manned by swarthy and picturesque tars, whose big ear-rings, gaudy kerchiefs and fierce mustaches bark back to the good old times of Captain Kidd and the scenes that Howard Pyle so excels in depicting.

Three of these Italian craft have come to Boston so far this year, bringing an average cargo of about 3000 salms. A salm is an Italian measurement equal to half of our ton, so that one of these ships carries approximately 1800 tons of highgrade salt made from the brine of the Mediterranean.

The Trapani salt is used extensively in the salt fish industry and many vessels take cargoes from there direct to Gloucester, whence they proceed to Portland, Me., or Boston, after discharging, to load lumber for South America.

Thousands of bushels of salt are used in Boston every year by the big packing houses, one concern in Cambridge recently

(Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

## SPANISH-AMERICAN TRADE OF BOSTON COULD BE ENLARGED

Individual business men of Boston believe that much more might be done by some systematic means to cultivate trade by means of steamships coming to Boston from Jamaica and other southern points.

While New Orleans has met with success in inducing an increased commerce with the West Indies, Mexico and the Central American countries with which the United Fruit Company carries on trade, by utilizing the steamers of that organization, and while other large southern cities have followed the same course with good results, it is stated that no attempt to secure more extensive commercial relations with those countries has ever been made by Boston interests. It is said there is an opportunity for developing a large trade in various lines by availing of the facilities offered by the steamers of that company, with their tri-weekly trips, touching at many of the ports in the Caribbean and what was formerly known as the Spanish Main.

It is said at the headquarters of the Jamaica steamship line that no effort has been made by Boston merchants to attract trade to Boston from Central American and Jamaican ports by defraying the expense of passage from those countries to this city. The belief was also expressed that nothing of the kind would be done unless the initiative were taken by the Chamber of Commerce. Inquiries made at the Chamber of Commerce brought forth the statement that no effort of this kind had been made in Boston, so far as was known.

Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, one of the busiest and most far-reaching trade organizations of the city

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# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## Cubans Building Better Roadways to Interior Cities

(Special to The Monitor.)

HAVANA—Cut off from the rest of Cuba and the outside world through neglected highways and the lack of modern means of communication, Bayamo, considered at one time the richest city in Cuba, has gradually declined in importance and wealth. The natural richness of the Bayamo valley is proverbial, and all that is required to restore the former prosperity of its inhabitants and build up the declining influence of its chief town is to have a free outlet for the products of its rich soil.

There is now fair promise that Bayamo will once more become a center of commercial activity as the Cuban railroad extension, now under construction, will connect it directly with San Luis and Santiago de Cuba, and by a branch line to the important Caribbean port of Manzanillo will open up to it the markets of the world.

What is of more immediate importance in the development of the valley and the prosperity of Bayamo will be the completion, almost in sight, of a smooth macadamized highway between the interior city and Manzanillo. This is an isolated branch of the general scheme devised by Col. William Black of a great central Havana-Santiago highway which was approved and ordered executed by former Provisional Governor Charles E. Magoon.

Although only 57 kilometers in length this road has been a work of extreme difficulty, as it lies through a region notorious for bog holes and which in the rainy season, which is six months of the year, is impassable even for carts drawn by a dozen yokes of oxen. However, by calling upon the entire population of the neighborhood to assist and utilizing the abundant hard wood and the stone from the river beds, the contractor, W. J. Oliver of Knoxville, Tenn., has almost completed his task.

## NATAL WILL HAVE STATE COLLEGE

(Special to The Monitor.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal—A bill has been introduced into the Natal Parliament giving the charter and conditions of establishment in connection with the proposed Natal University College. The control is to be vested in a council consisting of 15 members, five of whom are to be nominated by his excellency the Governor, one member is to be nominated by each of the town councils of Pietermaritzburg and Durban, and various educational institutions in the colony nominate the remaining members of the council.

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville.  
BOSTON—Bright Eyes.  
CASTLE SQUARE—1910.  
COLONIAL—The Awakening of Helena  
Reid.  
GLOBE—The Jolly Bachelors.  
HOLLIS STREET—A Fool There Was.  
KITHES—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—The Battle.  
PARK—Miss Ruth St. Denis.  
THEATRE—The Fall of 1909.

Boston Opera House.  
MONDAY, 7:45 p. m.—"Carmen."  
WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m.—"Lakme."  
THURSDAY, 8 p. m.—"Bohème."  
FRIDAY, 7:45 p. m.—"Carmen."  
SATURDAY, 1:30 p. m.—"Trovatore."

### Boston Concerts.

MONDAY, Chickering Hall, 8:15 p. m.—  
Rach's Christmas music, Arnold Dolmetch.  
TUESDAY, Chickering Hall, 8:15 p. m.—  
Twenty-fifth anniversary concert, Knickerbocker.

### NEW YORK.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
ASTOR—Seven Days.  
BELASCO—"The Maternity of a Failure."  
BLISS—"The Lottery Man."  
BROADWAY—"The Midnight Song."  
CASSINO—"The Chorus of Soldiers."  
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.  
COMEDY—"The Meeting Pot."  
CUTLER—"The Bachelor's Baby."  
DALLS—"The Belle of Brittany."  
EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows."  
GAIETY—"The Fighting Hunter."  
GARDEN—"His Name on the Door."  
GARICK—"The Harvest Moon."  
HACKETT—"The Bachelor's Baby."  
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.  
HERALD SQUARE—"Old Dutch."  
HYPHODROME—Spectacles.  
HUDSON—"The Next of Kin."  
IRVING PLACE—Dramas and operettas in German.  
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue—Vaudeville.  
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Dollar Prince."  
LIBERTY—"The Fires of Fate."  
LYCEUM—"Penelope."  
LYRIC—"The City."  
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.  
Monday evening, "Carmen."  
Wednesday evening, "Tales of Hoffman."  
Friday evening, "Jugger of Notre Dame."  
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.  
Monday evening, "Tristan and Isolde."  
Tuesday afternoon, "Hansel and Gretel."  
Wednesday evening, "Aida."  
Thursday evening, "Tosca."  
MAXINE ELTON—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Silver Star."  
NEW THEATRE—Repertoire and opera.  
Monday evening, "The School for Scandal."  
NEW YORK—"The Map Who Owns Broadway."  
SAVOY—"The Commanding Officer."  
WALLACK—"A Little Brother of the Rich."  
WEBER—"The Goddess of Liberty."

### CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mme. X."  
COMET—"The Kissing Girl."  
GARICK—"The Fighting Hunter."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Fourth Estate."  
GREAT NORTHERN—"Mr. Hamlet of Broadway."  
ILLINOIS—"The Flying Princess."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Paid in Full."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
NEW THEATRE—"The Fighting Hunter."  
PRINCE—"The Goddess of Liberty."  
STANDARD—"The Fighting Hunter."



BETTER HIGHWAYS IN CUBA.

Lower illustration shows stones brought from nearby streams to macadamize roadway, while upper gives view of finishing touches being put on by modern steam rollers.

## CHINESE WILL BE ORDERED TO CEASE WEARING THE QUEUE

(Special to The Monitor.)

SHANGHAI—The queue—the Chinese national emblem of fealty to the Manchu dynasty—is to be abolished, the movement having received its decisive impetus, according to the Shanghai Times, from a member of the Manchu reigning family itself.

Early in November Prince Tsai Tao memorialized the prince regent to do away once and for all with the plaited coiffure which has been the bane of Chinese reformers since it was imposed upon the people by the Manchu conquerors centuries ago. The disadvantages, including the inconvenience and expense of cultivating it, combined with the stigma incurred by the loss of it, were cited by the princely advocate of this step of emancipation. He urged that the adoption of a more rational coiffure would give the people a much smarter appearance, and in addition would be carrying out the wishes of the late emperor and thus would constitute a filial act. In fact, his majesty Kuang Hsu, it was asserted, was only prevented from carrying out a similar policy by the untoward circumstances which

took from his hands the real guidance of the policy of the empire.

The prince regent, deeming the time not ripe for the change, decided to deny the request of his imperial brother, who thereupon appealed to the mother of the prince regent, persuading her that if the national coiffure was not modified so as to place China on some footing more closely resembling foreign nations, China would never become powerful. This had the desired effect, and her imperial highness used her persuasive influence with the prince regent, with the result that, out of deference to her wishes, he consented to decree that all soldiers and policemen first should remove their queues, and that all classes of people should adopt the new mode later on. This concession did not quite satisfy Prince Tsai Tao, who renewed his expostulations, with the result that Prince Chun finally promised that in the second year of Hsuan Tung (the infant Emperor, whose reign has been of approximately a year) all Chinese would be ordered to discontinue wearing the queue.

This announcement is pleasing to many Chinese and Viceroy Tuan Fang of the capital province is reported to have afforded Prince Tsai Tao a great deal of moral support in his efforts to persuade the prince regent.

## TO CELEBRATE CENTENNIAL OF INDEPENDENCE IN CHILE

(Special to The Monitor.)

WASHINGTON—As a number of the Latin-American republics date their independence from about the same time, there will be other commemorative centennials held in other South American cities at about the same time that the big expositions are in progress. At Buenos Aires, in the Argentine Republic, the Chilean minister at Washington has notified the international bureau of the American republics of an international exposition of fine arts applied to industry, which will be opened in Santiago, Chile, Sept. 18, 1910, in celebration of the first centennial of Chilean independence. It will be held in the "Palace of Fine Arts," a building especially constructed for the purpose. It will be divided into four sections—international, national, retrospective art and art applied to industry.

Artists of different countries will be invited to send exhibits and will be exempt from the payment of freight, customs

duties, and, in fact, all expenses with the exception of those of packing. The government will purchase such pictures as are passed upon favorably by a special committee, and those which are not purchased will be reshipped to their owners in the last two weeks in January, 1911, following the closing of the exposition on Dec. 3, 1910.

On account of this exposition covering a little later period than the exposition of kindred character to be held in Buenos Aires, it is thought that the leading artists of both countries should find it possible to exhibit their work in both of them. It is hoped that artists everywhere will take advantage of the opportunity to make their work known to some of the most progressive people of South America, and especially that the painters and sculptors of the United States will seize the chance to show their Latin neighbors what they can do in competition with their European contemporaries.

## HOPE MEXICAN COMMITTEE WILL AID ARGENTINE MEETING

(Special to The Monitor.)

MEXICO CITY—Messrs. Jose Nicolas Matienzo and Robert Lehmann-Nitsche, president and general secretary respectively of the committee of organization for the seventeenth international congress of Americanists which will be held in Buenos Aires in May, 1910, during the centennial celebration of Argentine independence, have addressed a note to the minister of public instruction and fine arts expressing the hope that the Mexican committee will proceed at once with the work of organizing preparatory to the meeting of the congress in Mexico, and will cooperate with a view to making both sessions a success.

In accordance with the by-laws adopted at the Paris meeting in 1900 the prime object of the congress is to study in an historic and scientific manner the two Americas and their inhabitants. All

the papers will be published in the minutes of the congress after they have been passed upon by the committee on publications.

The Argentine committee requests the members of the congress to advise the general secretary as soon as possible the subjects of their papers, at the same time stating if they will be illustrated. A resume of not to exceed 1000 words of each paper to be named in the program should be sent in before the first of March, 1910, in order that it may be printed in the daily bulletin of the Congress. All motions to be presented must also be handed in prior to that date. Correspondence should be addressed to the general secretary, Dr. Roberto Lehmann-Nitsche, Calle Viamonte 403, Buenos Aires.

The committee, as pointed out at the last Congress, held two sessions in 1910, one in May and the other in

## ZIONIST CONGRESS OPENED FOR FIRST TIME IN GERMANY

Max Nordau Chosen President After Making Speech at Hamburg Advising Adherence to Basel Program.

## PALESTINE IS AIM

HAMBURG—The International Zionist congress, the first held in Germany, opened here Sunday with a large attendance. David Wolffsohn of Cologne, president of the executive committee, greeted the delegates. He outlined the present status and outlook of Zionist projects, making particular reference to the fact that Palestine is now under a constitutional government.

Prof. Max Nordau of Paris, the foremost Zionist, who was elected president of the congress, delivered a speech, which was heard with great enthusiasm. Zionists, he said, must not believe that it is their duty to follow the Young Turks without discrimination. They are merely a political party of the Osman empire, and it would be unwise for the Zionists to mix in the internal political affairs of Turkey. He said that the Jews would never accept privileges in Turkey if they were compelled to assimilate with the Turks and be excluded from Palestine.

But they would become good Osman citizens if allowed to settle in the land of their forefathers, and there establish a Jewish nation like an individual state in the empire. They do not intend to establish an independent state.

Professor Nordau further advised adhering to the program of the first Zionist congress at Basel.

## CZAR GIVES ORDER FOR RECEPTIONS

Socials to Be Resumed in the Foreign Office After a Discontinuance of Five Years.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Czar has ordered the foreign office to resume its social receptions after five years' discontinuance.

These receptions are the exclusive business of the ministry of the court, directed by Baron Fredericks. The foreign minister, Alexander Iswolsky, does not invite his guests, nor is he permitted ever to receive them until the master of ceremonies furnished by the minister of the court has checked their invitation cards at the head of the first staircase.

Although this control of his official hospitality places M. Iswolsky somewhat in the position of a maître d'hôtel in his own residence, he is known to welcome the prospect of presiding over a salon conducted in the grand diplomatic style. His apartment, in the building of the state department itself, has 50 rooms, including a great drawing room with 12 windows looking out on the Singers Bridge and the Winter Palace square. It is the largest of the domestic establishments granted as part of their salary to the ministers of the Czar.

## HOLD CONGRESS IN MEXICO CITY

Pan-American Irrigation Meeting to Be Held There in 1910 or 1911—Authorities to Confer.

(Special to The Monitor.)

MEXICO CITY—A great Pan-American irrigation congress, to be held in this capital either in 1910 or 1911, is being considered by the National Irrigation Congress, an organization of the United States, which held its meeting last at Spokane. It is probable that the president of the organization, the Hon. George E. Barlow, and a number of other prominent men interested in irrigation, will visit the city in the near future in order to confer with the Mexican government authorities and with private individuals who are interested in the project of holding the congress here.

Mexico, like many of the Latin-American republics, is interested in the progress of irrigation, and is in a position to be benefited immeasurably by the reclamation of arid lands.

## RAILROADS TO BE LINKED BY FERRIES

(Special to The Monitor.)

BUENOS AIRES—President Alcora has promulgated a law, passed by Congress Sept. 13, 1909, approving the ad referendum contract made with the Northeast Argentine Railway Company for connecting its railway with the Paraguay Central by means of ferryboats and other necessary appliances. The President is authorized to spend \$2,167,200 gold in cash, or the equivalent in national securities, in carrying out the provisions of the contract.

## UNIVERSITY AT VIENNA HAS CHAIR FOR AVIATION

French Authorities Claim Dirigibles Cannot Be Disregarded at Present—Italian Balloon Deflated for Winter—Aero Club Issues List of Meetings.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—A chair for aviation and automobilism has been established at the University at Vienna. Professor Richard Knoller in delivering his inaugural lecture compared the development of the flying machine industry to the development of the motor-car industry. Until, he said, the necessary discoveries in metallurgy are made, the life of flying machines will be a short one, and flying will be disproportionately expensive compared with other methods of locomotion. The professor illustrated his points by mathematical calculations as to the proportions between the power used and the passengers carried in the case of automobiles, air-ships and other machines. The professor has during recent years devoted himself largely to the study of the theoretical problems involved in flying; he is a well-known Austrian engineer, and in the course of his lecture uttered a warning against theories which were not controlled by experience.

According to the authorities in France, "dirigibles" cannot be disregarded for the moment. The Central group of aviation received a delegation of the National Aerial League, and after discussion a resolution was carried to the effect that, whatever the superiority of aeroplanes over dirigibles might be in the future, it is impossible for the Government to disregard the dirigibles at present. In this connection a special organization is deemed necessary for the consideration of new air-ships, special balloon sheds and for the production of hydrogen gas and arrangements for its transport and centralization in suitable places. Arrangements must also be made for the training of the necessary expert

personnel, the men being chosen from the army and navy.

It appears that the Italian dirigible has been deflated and taken to pieces for the winter. It is reported that plans are being drawn up for two more dirigible balloons on a still larger scale, also for the construction of a second and more spacious balloon shed on the Lake of Bracciano. In the meantime, France, it is said, is preparing to spend \$100,000 during the coming year on military aviation, while Germany is devoting \$2,000,000 to the same purpose.

The Aero Club de France has issued the following list of aviation meetings for next year, together with prizes to be awarded, viz:—

Heliopolis (Egypt), Feb. 6-13.....\$42,400  
Biarritz, April 2-11.....40,000  
Cannes, April 2-10.....16,000  
Nice, April 15-25.....48,000  
Croix d'Hins, May 7-9.....8,000  
Lyons, May 14-22.....30,000  
Vichy, June 3-12.....6,000  
Croix d'Hins, Sept. 4-11.....40,000  
Havre, Deauville, and Trouville, Sept. 23-30.....40,000

Cinematograph pictures of aeroplanes in flight have frequently been seen; but it appears that we are shortly to have cinematograph pictures showing the country as seen from the aeroplane. Mr. Hubert Latham has been making flights at Mourmelon-le-grand with a cinematograph operator and his apparatus on board, the extra weight amounting to 200 lbs. The pictures have not yet been taken, the preliminary flights being in the nature of experiments to test the carrying power of the flying machine, but it is reported that a series of pictures will be taken within the next few days. The results should be both interesting and instructive.

## LONDON LETTER

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The London county council is engaged in recording the history of the London buildings, and the attention of the authorities has lately been turned to Spital square, close to Bishopsgate.

In a report they have issued, the council tells, according to the Daily Graphic, some facts of interest to all lovers of London. The square, it is stated, occupies a portion of the ancient priory and hospital called St. Mary Spital, the first stone of which was laid in 1197. Evidence that the priory church was situated at the northwest of the square is afforded by the discovery in the course of some road repairs in 1892 of portions of tile-paving, consisting of 16 tiles of Gothic design. These are now fixed in the floor of the north aisle of Christ church, Spitalfields. In the churchyard of the Spital stood a pulpit cross at which on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter week a chosen preacher used to deliver three of a series of sermons "to persuade the article of Christ's resurrection." At these sermons the lord mayor and aldermen were present "in their scarlets" except Wednesday in violet. The custom of the sermon is still observed though but one sermon is preached and the place has been altered to Christ church, Newgate street. Pepys went several times to hear the sermons in their original place. He refers to them in his Diary, one reference being as follows: "April 13, 1669. I by hackney coach to the Spittle and heard a piece of a dull sermon to my lord mayor and aldermen, and thence saw them all take horse and ride away, which I have not seen together many a day; their wives also went in their coaches; and indeed, the sight was mighty pleasing."

Between 1724 and 1741 Spital yard, as it was then called, was rebuilt and its shape completely altered. It was thenceforth known as Spital square. Most of the houses now existing in the square date from that time, when the silk-weaving industry of Spitalfields was at the height of its prosperity. The merchants were men of substance, occupying large and well built houses, with the

## FAVORS GRADUAL DUTY REDUCTION

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—The published program of the proposed Deutsch Freisinnige Volkspartei comprising the three radical parties declares in favor of the gradual reduction of agricultural and industrial duties, the restriction of special privileges of great land owners, progressive taxation of property and legacies, electoral reforms and a liberal development of the constitution, making the ministry directly responsible to the Reichstag.

## CANAL TONNAGE INCREASE

(Special to The Monitor.)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The total freight carried by the canals of Canada during the past season was 32,735,898 tons compared with 17,103,613 tons last year, an increase of 15,632,285 tons. The " Soo" canal showed an increase of 14,523,611 tons, and the Welland 306,944. There was only one instance where a decrease was recorded, namely the Trent, where there was a falling off of 21,738 tons on last season.

## London Market Notes

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—British government securities are lower and the activity in consols has ceased for the time being.

Foreign government securities continued in good demand, Chinese and South Americans being higher. Rumors of the conversion of various Russian loans emanate from the continent which, though premature just at present, may assume definite shape ere long.

British railways experienced a decided appreciation in value. Goods traffic has been steadily improving and there is every indication of expanding trade, whilst another favorable feature is the decision of the railway commissioners which gives railway companies power to raise the freight on coal by 2½ per cent.

Other markets call for no special comment, business being on a small scale and changes unimportant.

Improvement in the diamond trade was emphasized at the annual meeting of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., at Kimberley (South Africa). The chairman stated that the diamonds sold during the past two fiscal years amounted to £3,800,000, whereas the sales and estimated deliveries for the following six months (to the end of this year) exceeded £3,000,000.

The policy of bank amalgamations is being pursued steadily. The latest scheme is the acquisition of the Bradford Banking Co., Ltd., by the London City & Midland Bank, Ltd., on terms which are stated to be advantageous to the shareholders of both banks. This amalgamation will raise the deposits of the London City & Midland to about £70,000,000.

The Bank of Montreal shows a profit for the year ending Oct. 30 of £419,958, including £44,718 brought forward. Four quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent each were paid and the balance of £124,068 is carried forward.

The Bulgarian government has concluded a loan for £4,000,000 with the Wiener Bankverein. The loan will bear interest at 4½ per cent and the issue price is to be 86.

The principality of Montenegro is offering for subscription in London a 5 per cent government loan for £250,000 at the price of 97. This is the only outstanding government loan. Principal and interest of the bonds are specifically secured by the first charge on the revenues and taxes of the customs and the revenues of the state salt monopoly.

## PROVIDES FOR EMPLOYEES

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The Union Steamship Company, which owns a large fleet of steamers trading between New Zealand ports and Australia and the South Sea islands has established a superannuation fund for its employees. The directors, of whom Sir James Mills is chairman, have placed £20,000 to the credit of the fund.

## RETAINS BELGIAN CABINET

BRUSSELS—King Albert has asked Premier Schollaert and his colleagues to retain their portfolios. The inventory of the estate of the late King Leopold will be begun upon the demand of the princesses, probably today. The civil list for the past 20 years will be examined.

## MONTREAL LIGHT PLANT VOTED

MONTREAL, Que.—The bylaw, submitted to real estate owners, asking whether the corporations should establish a municipal lighting plant at a cost of \$2,000,000, was carried in the affirmative in spite of the fact that not one-seventh of the entire vote was polled.

## A DOLLAR For You

If you send in the most acceptable photograph for the Boys' and Girls' Page of The Monitor among those received each week. This offer is to its young readers. For the second best photograph 50 cents will be paid.

## The Monitor Wants Pictures

of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, other characteristic or unusual. Blue prints are not available.

## You Can Earn More Money...

by writing a descriptive story of not over 200 words to go with the photograph submitted. In any case put a title on the picture. Write your name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if you wish photograph returned.

Forward to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Falmouth St. Paul Street.

Odd Things FROM JAPAN AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES. HATCH, 43 & 45 Summer St. Lending Library W. B. Clarke Co. A Clean Cover at All Times. 26 & 28 Tremont St.







# Happenings Around and About New York

## SPECIAL INTERESTS VIGOROUSLY SCORED BY GIFFORD PINCHOT

(Continued from Page One.)

money for profit, between the men who stand for the Roosevelt policies and the men who stand against them. This is the essence of the conservation problem today.

"The conservation issue is a moral issue. When a few men get possession of one of the necessities of life, either through ownership of a natural resource or through unfair business methods, and use that control to extort undue profits, as in the recent cases of the sugar trust and the beef packers, they injure the average man without good reason, and they are guilty of a moral wrong.

"I believe in one form of government and I believe in the golden rule. But we must face the truth that monopoly of the resources of production makes it impossible for vast numbers of men and women to earn a fair living. Right here the conservation question touches the daily life of the great body of our people, who pay the cost of special privilege—and the price is heavy.

"The people of this country have lost vastly more than they can ever regain by gifts of public property, forever and without charge, to men who gave nothing in return. It is true that we have made superb material progress under this system, but it is not well for us to rejoice too freely in the slices the special interests have given us from the great loaf of the property of all the people.

"The people of the United States have been the complacent victims of a system of plunder often perpetrated by men who would have been surprised beyond measure to be accused of wrongdoing, and many of whom in their private lives were model citizens. But they have suffered from a curious moral perversion by which it becomes praiseworthy to do for a corporation things which they would refuse with the leftiest scorn to do for themselves. Fortunately for us all that delusion is passing rapidly away.

"It is the honorable distinction of the forest service that it has been more constantly, more violently and more bitterly attacked by the representatives of the special interests in recent years than any other government bureau.

"These attacks have increased in violence and bitterness just in proportion as the service has offered effective opposition to predatory wealth. The more successful we have been in preventing land grabbing and the absorption of waterpower by the special interests, the more ingenious, the more vicious and the more dangerous, these attacks have become. A favorite one is to assert that the forest service, in its zeal for the public welfare, has played ducks and drakes with the acts of Congress.

"The fact is, on the contrary, that the service has had warrant of law for everything it has done. Not once since it was created has any charge of illegality, despite the most searching investigation and the bitterest attack, ever led to reversal or reproof by either House of Congress or by any congressional committee.

"Another and unusually plausible form of attack is to demand that all land not now bearing trees shall be thrown out of the national forests.

"Still another attack, nearly successful two years ago, was an attempt to prevent the forest service from telling the people, through the press, what it is accomplishing for them, and how much this nation needs the forest.

"Since the forest service called public attention to the rapid absorption of the waterpower sites and the threatening growth of a great waterpower monopoly, the attacks upon it have increased with marked rapidity. I anticipate that they will continue to do so. Still greater opposition is promised in the near future. There is but one protection—an awakened public opinion. That is why I give you the facts."

## FRENCH ALLIANCE LECTURER IS HERE

NEW YORK—Charles le Verrier, professor of philosophy and literature in the University of Paris, is here to deliver a series of lectures before the Alliance Française in this country.

M. le Verrier is said to be the youngest university professor of philosophy in the world. He is 31 years old. He will speak before university audiences in New York, Boston and other places.

## ANTRIM TO HAVE POULTRY EXHIBIT

ANTRIM, N. H.—The second annual Anttrim poultry, pigeon and pet stock exhibition will open Tuesday, Dec. 28, and continue for three days. A large number of entries from prominent poultry raisers in many sections of New England have been received. The association offers a large list of prizes and a number of handsome cups for the best displays.

## LAURENTIC REACHES NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—The White Star line steamship Laurentic arrived Sunday from Liverpool on her first trip to this port. Since she left the yards of her builders, Harland & Wolff, Belfast, in April, she has been running in the Canada-Liverpool service of the line.

## Forestry Chief's Topic at Dinner in New York City Is "Equal Opportunity"



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing.)  
GIFFORD PINCHOT.  
Chief of the United States forestry service, who is a sturdy defender of the policies of his bureau.

## BUDGET DISCUSSED BY ENGLISH EDITOR NOW IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The political situation in England was discussed by Dr. George W. Prothero, editor of the Quarterly Review of London, former professor of history at Edinburgh University and one of the leading authorities on English constitutional history, who arrived Sunday on the Laurentic to attend the celebration this week of the American Historical Association. He said:

"I regard it as the most serious crisis through which England has passed since the reform bill. The budget seems to be the third end of socialism, and if it is adopted the effect not only in England but on the continent will be most serious. Lloyd George in his Limehouse speech, delivered at the end of October and in his Newcastle speech last month, has no hesitation about admitting that his aim is the nationalization of all land.

"It is this, quite as much as the increased taxes, that has aroused the opposition of the richer classes. Of course, they do not want the heavy taxation, but they oppose still more what is to come if the budget becomes law.

Referring to the proposal to tax the unearned increment on land, Dr. Prothero said that the answer to the objection that it was unfair to tax the unearned increment on land and not on other investments was that a beginning must be made somewhere, however, he pointed out that as a matter of fact landlords are often not the recipients of these unearned increments for years.

Dr. Prothero's belief is that the Liberals will be returned next month with a considerable majority. An attempt to curtail the veto power of the House of Lords he regards as inevitable.

After the conclusion of the historical meeting Dr. Prothero will give two or three lectures at Columbia.

## GOLD IN ONTARIO ATTRACTS MANY

BUFFALO—Nuggets of gold have been brought to Buffalo by prospectors, and the story told is that they came from the Porcupine lake region in northern Ontario. The story also is that the gold-bearing area looks to be many miles in extent. The mines are about 125 miles north of Cobalt.

Buffalo and Toronto mining people are pouring into the new country by hundreds every day. Matheson station, about 100 miles north of Cobalt, is the nearest railroad point to the gold district.

## FARMERS ACTIVE IN EMPIRE STATE

ALBANY, N. Y.—Statistics collected by the state department of agriculture show that there are 984 active associations in this state established for the purpose of advancing one or more phases of agriculture.

There are approximately 90,000 members of the grange, 8000 members in 40 other organizations having state wide interest and more than 125,000 members in agricultural organizations for interests confined to counties and smaller districts.

## NEW YORK TRAFFIC RESUMES.

NEW YORK—Work all night by thousands of men on the city streets broke the tieup of surface car traffic. Today the Pennsylvania railroad reported the resumption of full service, while trains on the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads were said to be moving with little delay.

## NEW YORK REVISES QUESTION OF EQUAL PAY FOR TEACHERS

NEW YORK—"Equal pay" for men and women teachers has recently been revived as a live issue in New York city. It is not only being discussed both within and without the school system, but it is directly before the board of education and the mayor's commission on teachers' salaries and charter revision. The question will shortly be brought to the attention of the incoming administration. The new mayor is known to favor the demands of the women, as does the legislative committee on charter revision. The attitude of the mayor's commission is not known.

A great amount of local publicity has been given to the struggle. Two factors contributed to the vitality of the issue, one an address by Dr. W. H. Allen of the bureau of municipal research, against equality, and the other the great "equal pay" mass meeting held a week ago in Carnegie hall. Forbes-Robertson, the great English actor, would have allowed the women to use his name as a vice-president of their mass meeting had he not mislaid the letter requesting such permission. As it was he wrote as follows:

"I am extremely sorry that by an oversight your letter has been mislaid and now it is too late for me to do what you ask. I need hardly say that I am entirely in sympathy with your movement. This sex war is becoming quite ridiculous."

According to reliable Republican information, New York's new charter is practically sure of adoption at the coming legislative session. Many of the recommendations of the Ivins commission, which reported a revised charter last year, have been adopted. One radical change which will be favored by the legislative committee is decentralization in city government. The Ivins commission proposed city autonomy. In this retention of borough privileges is seen a desire to strengthen the anti-Tammany movement and deprive Mayor Gaynor of authority he might otherwise enjoy. Both charter reports favor the retention of the borough presidents, but advise depriving them of administrative functions.

According to statistics published here New York uses 2,000,000 quarts of milk a day, which translated into more appreciable terms would be 2000 tons. The supply comes from a quarter of a million cows in this state. Though New York state exceeds every other state of the Union in the value and productiveness of its dairies its herds are not sufficient to supply its urban population. Besides using up all the milk that New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania can spare "Father Knickerbocker" goes into Ohio and across into Canada for milk.

Improvements in the methods of railroad transportation, with refrigerator cars made up into trains run at passenger speed, have made possible the bringing of milk 400 miles or more, some of the dairies supplying the city being just within the 500-mile radius of city hall.

The New York Civic Forum will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Gladstone's birth with an address on his life and work by James Bryce, British ambassador, on Tuesday evening at Carnegie hall. Ex-Mayor Seth Low will preside.

## MUNICIPAL BUILDING STONE WILL BE LAID IN NEW YORK TODAY

NEW YORK—The corner-stone of the huge \$10,000,000 municipal building at Center and Reade streets, Manhattan, just behind City Hall park, is scheduled to be officially laid in place by Mayor McClellan this afternoon. There will be no celebration and the ceremonies will be extremely simple. The matter has been arranged hurriedly in order to allow the mayor to officiate at the ceremony before he leaves office on Friday. The long delay in the preparations spoiled the plans which were earlier entertained for a more pretentious program.

## NEWSBOYS PLAN AID ASSOCIATION

The Boston newsboys are now discussing the formation of a new organization to be called the "City Guard," for the purpose of enlisting young men and boys of various sections of the city in a voluntary work, by which the boys will report to a central committee of citizens all unsightly, dangerous and undesirable conditions. The central committee is to take up each matter reported to the proper authorities in an endeavor to have it remedied at once.

Ward's "A LINE A DAY"  
Book or Diary for  
10th draw interest from  
that date.

## STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT MEETING TO OPEN WEDNESDAY

NEW YORK—What will probably be the largest body of American college students ever assembled will meet in Rochester Wednesday. The occasion is the sixth international convention of the Student Volunteer Movement. The movement is to a large degree connected with the International Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, although official relations do not exist between the two organizations, except that many of their leading workers hold offices in both. They occupy the same building in New York.

The Student Volunteer Movement is a recruiting agency. It was established in 1888 and incorporated under the laws of New York state. It is primarily a movement of students, with a main purpose to awaken interest in foreign missions and to enroll student volunteers whose intention is to eventually become missionaries.

At the last meeting held in Nashville, Tenn., four years ago there were present 4235 delegates. This year not less than 700 colleges and other institutions of learning will send representatives. The basis of registration is two students from each institution and one other delegate for each 200 students above the first 200 students matriculated in the institution. In addition one member of the faculty is admitted from each institution.

The general theme of the convention will be foreign missions. There will be five sessions, at which many speakers will be heard and discussions will take place. There will also be an exhibit of literature. Books and pamphlets, periodicals and maps will be shown explanatory of the various missionary fields and methods of work. The meetings are from Dec. 29 to Jan. 5.

According to an officer of the movement who was interviewed today, the organization has the names of 4336 volunteers on its records who, prior to the present time have reached the missionary field, having been sent out by no more than 55 different missionary boards in the United States and Canada. One third of the sailed volunteers are women. In the past year he said that 518 new missionaries had been recruited and that 325 student volunteers had sailed to foreign fields. When the movement started its income was less than \$10,000 a year. In 1909, 23,000 students and professors have given over \$127,000. Seventy-three institutions gave \$300 or more each. The movement also promotes missionary study and its classes have now enrolled about 25,000 students, only about three-fourths of whom are student volunteers.

## "CHINA FOR CHINESE" SAYS WU TING FANG, ABOUT RAILROADING

NEW YORK—Wu Ting Fang, the retiring Chinese minister, who will sail Wednesday on the Lusitania, Sunday discussed the question of railroad building in China.

"China for the Chinese" is, according to Mr. Wu, the motto for the Chinese, so far as railroads in their country are concerned, and the fault, he says, lies with Americans. To make this clear he gave a brief history of Chinese railroads.

"Twenty years ago," he said, "Li Hung Chang, whose legal adviser and secretary I was, was the only Chinese statesman who favored the building of railroads in China. He knew that it was useless to try to persuade the Chinese by argument of the advisability of having railroads, but he felt that if they could once see a railroad in operation they would want them all over the empire, where traveling is so difficult that many persons live and die without stirring from their native villages. Li Hung Chang dared not ask the imperial sanction for building the first railroad.

"He got around the difficulty by having me construct a road from a mine to the bank of a river that passed through no towns, or villages even, so that no sanction was necessary. This road was 10 miles long. People flocked to see it, and were so favorably impressed that when Li Hung Chang asked the Emperor's permission to extend the road to the city of Tientsin it was granted. All opposition to the railroad among the Chinese died out.

"The Chinese now are so strongly in favor of railroads that in a few years the whole country will be covered by a network of them, but they want to do it themselves. As they have neither the money nor the experience, the work is progressing much more slowly than it should. But they persist in the 'China for the Chinese' policy.

"Now, I am as loyal and patriotic as

Home Savings Bank  
Tremont Bldg., 75 Tremont St.  
Open from 9 to 2 and on Saturday  
Afternoon (for deposits) from 4 to 7.  
Deposits made on or before January  
10th draw interest from  
that date.

## AMERICAN HISTORY SOCIETY AND ALLIES BEGIN ANNIVERSARY

NEW YORK—The twenty-fifth anniversary convention of the American Historical Association, with conventions of eight other societies, is being held here, commencing today and continuing until Friday. The attendance expected approximates 1000 from all parts of the United States and several foreign countries.

At the opening session this evening in Carnegie hall a formal welcome will be extended the visitors. Speakers will be Governor Hughes, Mayor McClellan and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Joseph H. Choate will preside.

The convention opened this afternoon at 1 p. m. with luncheon at the Metropolitan building. At 2:30 o'clock there will be a joint session of the American Sociological Society, the American Statistical Association and the American Social Science Association in the assembly hall of the Metropolitan building. Presidential addresses will be delivered by President William G. Sumner of the American Sociological Society, Acting President S. N. D. North of the American Statistical Association and President John H. Finlay of the American Social Science Association. The American Historical Association executive council and various commissions meet at 3 p. m.

Meetings will be held on Tuesday at Columbia University, with addresses by President Albert Bushnell Hart of the American Historical Association, President Davis R. Dewey of the American Economic Association, President A. Lawrence Lowell of the American Political Science Association, President Henry W. Farnam of the American Association for Labor Legislation, E. M. Parker of Harvard and others, on history, politics and economics, and at the New York Historical Society building by G. W. Prothero of London, Eduard Meyer of Berlin, Camillo Enlart of Paris, H. T. Colenbrander of Voorburg, Holland, and P. Altamira, Oviedo, Spain, on historical societies in Europe. The Political Science Association will discuss "Ballot Reform" at an evening meeting at Columbia.

The economic, historical, political science and labor legislation associations will hold sessions at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday. Among the speakers will be Ambassador James Bryce and Henry Higgs of the Royal Economic Society, London. At Columbia University the American Statistical Association and American Sociological Society hold a joint session. At noon at the Waldorf there will be a breakfast, with a reception to foreign guests, and at 9 p. m. a reception by the ladies reception committee of New York.

On Thursday at Columbia there will be a series of conferences arranged by the Historical Association at the Chamber of Commerce, a joint session of the Economic and Political Science associations; at the Merchants Association a session of the American Statistical Association; at the Metropolitan building, the Political Science Association and the Association for Labor Legislation; at the Waldorf, the Sociological Society and in the evening the Historical Society, with business meetings of the Statistical Association and others. At 10 p. m. there will be a reception by Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt at 660 Fifth avenue.

At Columbia on Friday the Historical Association and the Sociological Society will meet, and at the Waldorf the Political Science and Economic associations. The 10 associations taking part in the conventions are the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, American Association for Labor Legislation, American Social Science Association, the Bibliographical Society of America and the American Society of Church History.

any Chinaman, but I recognize the difference between a foreign capitalist like the late Calvin Brice and an exploiter, and I hope to make my countrymen see the difference, too; but it will take a lot of diplomacy.

"There is a great future for Chinamen with a knowledge of railroading. I continually advise young men who come from China to study in this country to take it up, and more and more of them are taking my advice."

Dr. Wu made what he expects to be his farewell public appearance in this country Sunday afternoon at the Christmas exercises of the Presbyterian Chinese Mission, East Thirty-first street. He went on the invitation of the Rev. Huie Kin, the superintendent.

"It is very good of you, ladies and gentlemen, to spend so much time and money for the uplift of my countrymen in this far distant land," said Dr. Wu.

## Our First Clearance Sale

Today we start our first clearance sale in the basement salesroom. All goods reduced to the lowest possible prices, which means in many cases one-fourth the actual value. Prices Talk and Values Sell Goods. Don't fail to see the BIG bargains in Petticoats, Gowns, Art Novelties, Children's Coats, Millinery, etc.

WATTERS  
200 WASHINGTON ST.

# INDEX

FOR

1909

THIS INDEX is arranged by date and topic, giving brief mention of the

## Good News of the World

as published in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. It can also be used as a reference table for those who have not preserved a file of the year's paper

For those who are interested in the

## Christian Science Articles

that appeared in The Monitor during the same period a ready reference index giving title of article and date of publication has also been compiled.

This will be published in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,

Saturday,  
Jan. 1, 1910

Orders for extra copies for this Edition should be placed at once.

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The Christian Science  
Monitor

St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, BOSTON



## NOON RALLY HELD TODAY REOPENS CITY CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page One.)

speaker. "In the condition of the city today, but a small part of this money can be forthcoming. Those men who profited by Fitzgerald management in city hall have in their pockets three-quarters of the money needed today to build our school houses. Shall we elect for the next four years the same men who have deprived us of our schools?"

He was followed briefly by Samuel B. Capen and by Congressman John A. Keliher, who said that the mere declaration of the business men in favor of Mr. Storrow would not suffice to elect him.

"More is necessary," said he, "and more is expected. To accomplish the great work of rehabilitation it is essential that a man of character, who commands ability and force, be installed in the mayor's office, one who measures up to the requirements of the undertaking."

Referring to the Fitzgerald administration, he said:

"Here in Boston we have a small fleet of scows owned by the city and used to tow garbage out to sea. John F. Fitzgerald while mayor decided that this fleet should be augmented, and purchased two scows from a New York firm. The amount involved in that purchase was \$31,000, yet there was more scandal attached to this purchase by the city of Boston amounting to \$31,000 than there has been in the expenditure of \$130,000,000 by the United States annually for the navy."

Mr. Storrow, who spoke last, gave his reasons for resigning the presidency of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to accept the mayoralty nomination, and added:

"I feel, and every single reasoning man in Boston feels, whether he be merchant, clerk or laborer, that it is of but little use for the merchants to get together to build up Boston if we have in the city hall a man busily engaged day and night in pulling down Boston."

"It is perfectly clear that if we can have an honest, economical and constructive administration in city hall at the same time that the merchants are striving to uphold the city through the Chamber of Commerce, we will have a two-horse span pulling the city ahead."

Tomorrow evening comes the big Fitzgerald-B. Fitzpatrick, one of Boston's most prominent business men and national treasurer of the United Irish League, has come out in a strong letter endorsing the candidacy of James J. Storrow.

Mr. Fitzpatrick would have presided over the noon rally held today in Faneuil hall had it not been for the fact that he could not be in Boston on account of business.

gerald rally at Tremont Temple, and the Fitzgerald supporters, and his campaign managers are promising all kinds of real enthusiasm for the former mayor.

Headquarters for the Citizens Municipal League are to be opened in several of the most active wards in the city and the first of such headquarters will be opened this evening at Norfolk hall, Dorchester, in ward 20, and on Tuesday evening ward 17 headquarters will be opened. It is the intention of the league to start a lot of volunteer canvassers through these wards and get in considerable personal work for Mr. Storrow and the league council slate.

Candidates will have until tomorrow at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to withdraw or object to the failure of the board to qualify a sufficient number of names for them and then until 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon to make substitutions on slates and papers.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald intends to tour every ward of the city twice between now and the day before election, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Storrow will do a similar thing. At least both candidates will finish with a so-called whirlwind tour of the 25 wards of the city the last two days of the campaign.

In addition to the rallies to be held this evening and tomorrow evening by ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, he plans rallies for Wednesday night in Wards 10, 19, 20, 23 and 24. In Ward 23 he will speak in Vine Rock hall, West Roxbury, where a Fitzgerald club is to be formed, and after this meeting he will speak in Knights of Honor hall, Roslindale.

Thursday night he will speak in Wards 7, 8, 13, 17, 22 and 25. Friday night he will speak in Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Rallies will be held in Wards 13, 14, 18, 11 and 21 Saturday night. Mr. Fitzgerald will speak at least 20 minutes at each rally. Candidates for the city council and local ward speakers will help to enliven the meetings.

Secretary Hornell of the Republican city committee, who is in charge of the Storrow speakers' bureau, states he has arranged for 20 rallies in the first three days of this week for Mr. Storrow. There will be noonday rallies at the Charlestown docks Tuesday and at the Walworth company's plant at South Boston Wednesday.

Mr. Storrow's evening rallies for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday are as follows:

Monday—Wards 18, 22, 25, 10 and 21. Tuesday—Charlestown, ward 8, Dorchester, Roslindale, East Boston and ward 18.

Wednesday—Ward 9, South Boston, Uphams Corner and Grove Hall. In the last two weeks of the campaign Mr. Storrow will have the assistance of ex-Governor Guild, Guy A. Ham, George W. Anderson, ex-Governor Bates, Norman White of Brookline, Robert A. Woods, Samuel B. Capen, John A. Conlithur, David A. Ellis, candidate for the school board, and Congressman Keliher.

It has at last been announced just where the members of the Citizens Muni-

## Musical Morning Audience Hears Russian Violinist and Italian Soprano in Program



MISCHA ELMAN.  
Violinist who appeared with Mme. Carmen Melis at Mrs. Hall McAllister's concert.

MME Carmen Melis, the Italian dramatic soprano whom Oscar Hammerstein brought to America last fall for the special purpose of singing the leading role of "Elektra" in the new Richard Strauss opera, made her first Boston appearance at Mrs. Hall McAllister's second musical morning at the Hotel Somerset today.

With her appeared for the first time this season Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist.

The program of the concert follows: Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, Saint-Saens, Mr. Mischa Elman; La Mamma Morta (Andrea Chénier), Giordano, Mme. Carmen-Melis; Menuet, Beethoven, Deutscher Tag, Dittersdorf; Gavotte, Gaspar, Mr. Mischa Elman; Barcarola, Meyerbeer, Mme. Carmen-Melis; Abendlied, Schumann, Nocturne, Chopin, Jota, Sarasate, Mr. Mischa Elman; Un Bel di Vedremo (Mme. Butterfly), Puccini, Mme. Carmen-Melis.

At the piano, Miss Jessie Davis and Percy Kahn.

Madame Melis has a dramatic soprano voice of great power. It has a contralto quality even in its highest range. It is a voice of no great flexibility in the performance of quick passages, but it has an elasticity of expression suitable to the demand of modern opera, either German or Italian. She seems equal to the role of Elektra with all its reputed difficulties.

## FAMED AERONAUT DUE NEXT WEEK

NEW YORK.—D. Masson and E. Renon, aeronautic mechanic, who are preceding Louis Paulhan to this country, arrived on La Touraine. They will accompany the aeronaut to Los Angeles to take part in the carnival there late in January. Paulhan was to be a passenger on the same ship, but decided at the last moment to spend Christmas at home. He will arrive on La Bretagne next week.

## CHINA COMPLAINS TO JAPAN.

PEKING.—The Chinese government today formally complained to Japan against the violation of the Manchurian telegraph convention drawn up in 1908. The complaint purported to show that the Japanese were guilty of extending telegraph and telephone lines and traffic in Manchuria.

## MINISTER LEAVES BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS.—Henry Lane Wilson, the retiring American minister to Belgium, has left Brussels, the legation now being in charge of U. Grant Smith, the secretary, pending the arrival of the new minister, Charles Page Bryan, who formerly was minister to Portugal.

## ARRIVES AT MARE ISLAND.

VALLEJO, Cal.—Capt. Benjamin Tappan, formerly commander of the battleship Rhode Island, has arrived at Mare island to assume the duties of captain of the navy yard. He succeeds Capt. Lucien Young.

## SUCCEEDS SENATOR M'LAURIN.

JACKSON, Miss.—Governor Noel today appointed Col. James Gordon of Okolona as United States senator to succeed the late A. J. McLaurin.

cial League slate for city council stand, and this announcement takes the form of a platform which has been issued to which were attached the names of each of the nine candidates on the slate. The platform is as follows:

"1. A constructive and progressive city government.

"2. Efficiency and businesslike methods in all city departments.

"3. Real economy; not the kind that protects the salaried official at the expense of the day laborer.

"4. No 'gift contracts' for us or our friends.

"5. Not one cent of the taxpayers' money for graft or waste.

"6. Strict enforcement of the laws governing the assessment of taxes.

"7. Cleaner and better streets and greater attention and protection to public health and safety.

"8. No loans for current expenses.

"9. An honest and fair consideration of the needs of all sections of the city; favoritism to no section."

## A MILLION BUSHELS OF SALT ARRIVE IN BOSTON EACH YEAR

(Continued from Page One.)

taking the entire cargo of nearly 40,000 bushels of this preservative from Carbarrojo, Porto Rico.

Practise has taught the packers that a very coarse and hard salt is the best for preserving meat. This grade not only serves that purpose, but appears to be the most practical and harmless means for retaining the natural color and palatableness of the meat.

The salt of commerce consists of two kinds, coarse salt, including that made by solar heat and rock salt crushed to suitable size and common fine, or boiled salt, produced by heating brine in huge kettles. The former, which constitutes by far the greater bulk of the salt imports to this country, is used, as we have said, by the packers or by the manufacturers of soap, paper and glass.

The chemical industry of any country depends largely on a liberal supply of common salt being available; the comparatively low cost of soda made therefrom making a much cheaper sodium carbonate to take the place of the more costly soda-ash formerly obtained by burning sea plants. The manufacturers mentioned above are 'the largest consumers of this product.

As a cheap source of hydrochloric acid the coarse salt also furnishes the means for a more economical production of the chlorides of heavy metals, such as iron, zinc and other minerals used in the arts and manufactures. Salt of this grade is also a factor in the making of bleaching-line and is even used in some localities as a fertilizer.

Farmers say that the application of from 400 to 500 pounds per acre as a top dressing on dry grasslands and pasture is followed by good results, as it aids in diffusing any resources of plant food existing in the soil, and even on exhausted or worn out land it is of some benefit in rendering the soil more able to retain moisture.

The finer grades of coarse salt are in great demand among those engaged in the salt fish business, and it is sometimes used as one of the ingredients of certain kinds of paint.

Common fine salt comes to this port in small shipments of 100 to 200 tons. A consignment of this sort, which may be used for table or dairy purposes, is often discharged from the hold of some big Liverpool steamer lying at 'the Cunard pier or at Hoosac docks.

The Eastern Salt Company, one of the largest concerns dealing in this commodity in America, has large warehouses at National docks, East Boston, for the receiving and storage of their consignments, from whence they may be re-shipped to various parts of the country. This corporation also sends carloads of salt by the Boston & Maine railroad. These cars are loaded from ships discharging at the railroad company's terminal at Mystic wharves. In many instances the same vessels are then hauled over to a neighboring pier and load huge lumber cargoes for Buenos Aires, Rosario or some other port on the River Plate.

The Boylston discharged her salt at Prisoner point, where most of the salt consigned to local packers is taken out. It is interesting to see a big tub holding four bushels shoot up out of the saline depths of the ship to a platform some 20 feet above her deck, where two brawny longshoremen adroitly tip its contents into a two-wheeled cart. One sunburst of dazzling white, and the cart is half full, then the tub, held by the stout cable propelled by a donkey engine on the wharf, slides swiftly down into the cavernous black hold, and almost before it reaches its destination, apparently, its mate, which has in the mean time been filled by unseen toilers below, sails up into the light of day, and another shower of glittering crystals fills the cart, which is then trundled off at a smart pace and disappears in the warehouse. The man on the deck of the bark, who checks off every bucket as it comes up, said that the carts hold just two tubs of salt, which equals a hog-head.

If curiosity should lead you to climb down the rope ladder over the side of the bark and to enter the warehouse you would see the salt, which had been poured from the carts into a sort of funnel near the top of the building, sifting down in a steady, thin line the sides of the structure. A shift of freight cars stands alongside the bins and a gang of men are busy with ample scoop shovels transferring the salt to the cars. Nearly every bin contains salt of a different shade and texture from that of its neighbor, and if it were not betraying trade secrets one might deliver a long disquisition on the characteristics of salt of various grades and from different sources.

If one cares to return to the bark, a look around her decks would be of interest to the visitor. For more than 30 years the Boylston has been plowing the seas, and she is now one of the few remaining vessels of the grand, oak-rigged fleet of snowy sail that used to proudly display the American flag in every quarter of the globe. The old wind-jammer was built at Bucksport, Me. When she was launched in 1879 she was the pride of that port. Many a costly freight she has safely carried on long and eventful voyages, and her years of usefulness promise to continue indefinitely.

## MR. TAFT CANCELS ENGAGEMENT.

WASHINGTON.—On account of traffic conditions President Taft has cancelled his engagement to dine tonight in New York city with Andrew Carnegie and to speak before the American Historic Association in Carnegie Hall.

## CENSUS SUPERVISOR GETTEMY ISSUES HIS ENUMERATION CALL

Charles F. Gettemy, supervisor of the United States census for Massachusetts, issued today a statement which will be of especial interest to those desiring appointment as enumerators on the forthcoming thirteenth census of population and agriculture. Mr. Gettemy says:

"All persons desiring appointment as enumerators on the census of population and agriculture, work upon which will begin April 15 next, will be required to make applications upon blank forms which must be filed with the undersigned not later than Jan. 25. No application received after that date can be considered. These forms, with full instructions for filling in and complete information concerning the test examination to be held and the method of appointment, may be had by application to the supervisor. These forms, however, will be supplied voluntarily to all persons who have already made application in writing.

"All applicants will be examined on or about Feb. 5, and it may be said for the assurance of applicants that any person of good judgment who has received an ordinary common school education can readily and easily pass the test examination which is to be provided by United States Census Director Durand, who has informed me that it will be an eminently reasonable and practical test, similar to that applied to applicants at the twelfth census. It will consist of filling out a sample schedule of population from a description, in narrative form, of typical families; and, in the case of enumerators whose work will be in the rural districts, they will be called upon to fill out an additional sample schedule of agriculture from information furnished by the census bureau.

"All persons, whether women or men, who may desire to become census enumerators, must be citizens of the United States, resident of the supervisor's district for which they wish to be appointed; must be not less than 18 nor more than 70 years of age; must be trustworthy, honest and of good habits; must have at least an ordinary education and must be able to write plainly and with reasonable rapidity.

"Those who can comply with these requirements are invited to put in their applications, as there will probably be at least 2000 enumerators places for Massachusetts to be filled by the middle of March in preparation for the enumeration beginning April 15.

## HOPE TO SETTLE STRIKE IN PARLEY

ST. PAUL, Minn.—What it was hoped would be the final conference between the railway managers and the striking switchmen began in Governor Eberhard's office today. All parties are hopeful of an agreement.

CHICAGO.—Representatives of the switchmen's union and the conference committee of the railroads resumed their discussion of the demands of the railroad employees here today. F. O. Melcher, vice-president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, is chairman of the railroad conference committee and the switchmen are represented by Vice-Pres. S. L. Heberling and James B. Conners of the switchmen's union. The meeting was scheduled to take up the employers' side of the dispute. There is a general belief that the railroads will offer to arbitrate.

## FULL STATEHOOD MAY BE DELAYED

WASHINGTON.—Statehood legislation at the present session of Congress will not go beyond giving authority to the people of New Mexico and Arizona to hold constitutional conventions, if the wishes of leading members of Congress dictate the policy. This program is in harmony with the message of President Taft.

The indications are that a bill will be passed at this session providing the means for the holding of constitutional conventions and for elections to pass upon the question of adopting or rejecting the constitutions. It is believed that the effect will be to insure good state constitutions and make certain that two new stars will be added to the flag within a year from the date of adjournment of the present Congress.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF PHILOSOPHERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The annual meeting of the American Philosophical Association was opened in Herrick hall, Yale University, this afternoon, with delegates from all the leading universities of the country in attendance. Ways and means for broadening the scope of the studies pursued by philosophical departments is one of the chief aims of the meeting. The sessions will conclude Wednesday evening.

Chief among the delegates attending the meeting are Prof. John G. Hibbin, Princeton; J. E. Creighton, Cornell; A. O. Lovejoy, University of Missouri; D. R. Newbold, University of Pennsylvania; S. J. E. Woodbridge, University of California.

## REJECT NEW WARSHIP CREDIT.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The national defense committee of the Duma has rejected by a large majority the credit for new battleships.

## SAVANTS OF NATIONS WELCOMED TO CITY BY LOCAL TEACHERS

(Continued from Page One.)

Boston men in providing funds and giving personal service in the cause of knowledge.

The special features of the afternoon session at 2:30 o'clock were the speeches by Byron W. Holt of the investment department of Warren W. Erwin & Co., New York, and John F. Crowell, associate editor of the Wall Street Journal. The former spoke on the gold question; the latter on "Some Consequences of Advancing Prices."

About 300 members of the association had registered at headquarters in Technology Union up to 1 p. m. and many more are expected today.

The women attending the convention will be the guests of the directors of the municipal gymnasium and baths in Brookline Tuesday morning. The party will leave the Brunswick hotel at 10 a. m. and will be tendered a luncheon by the directors at 12:30 o'clock.

## NEW YORK NEEDS MORE OPEN PIERS

Maritime Association of the Port Sets Forth Requirements in a Letter to City's Dock Commissioner.

NEW YORK.—The Maritime Association, in an effort to improve conditions relating to the city water front and particularly in regard to the lack of open wharfage facilities, has sent an urgent letter, signed by its president, C. R. Norman, to Commissioner Spooner of docks and ferries, recommending that more open piers be built along the North and East river fronts.

Owing to the present congested conditions and lack of public wharfage, it is pointed out, the commerce of the city is seriously interfered with. A few piers along the East river furnish the only entry for transient and local craft in the lower section of the city. It is also recommended that no more piers be leased by the city until adequate open wharfage facilities have been provided.

"It has been repeatedly called to your attention," the letter says, "that there is not an open pier on the North river from Thirtieth street to the Battery, with the exception of the narrow Canal street pier."

"We are informed that several leases have expired within the past year or two on piers on the North river between the points named, and we cannot conceive why, considering the repeated demands and the pressing need for piers in this section of the city, at least one pier was not kept open for general wharfage purposes until such time as a permanent pier could be assigned."

## SALEM TO INDUCT NEW MAYOR SOON

SALEM, Mass.—Mayor-elect Arthur R. Howard and the new city council will be inaugurated on Monday, Jan. 3. The exercises will be held in the assembly hall of the new high schoolhouse on Highland avenue. Mayor Hurley has been inaugurated in the Empire theater the past two years. Previous to that, all city councils were inducted into office at Long wharf.

# DRISCOLL Clearance Sale

For One Week, Beginning Dec. 27th

We will dispose of the balance of our

**Tailored Suits at from \$20 to \$45**

Former Prices \$45 to \$150

**Automobile, Walking Coats and Wraps**

\$18 and \$25

Former Prices \$45 and \$75

**Ready-to-Wear Dresses \$25 to \$50**

Former Prices \$50 to \$150

**Balance of Millinery at \$5 and \$8**

715 BOYLSTON STREET

## Suburban News

### MALDEN.

Mrs. Mary Clark Powell, teacher at the Center school, has resigned to accept a position in the Boston schools.

City Messenger George McAllister is to look after the plans for inauguration day. He was elected by the special inauguration committee. The exercises are to be held at the high school building.

The new bubbling drinking fountains ordered by the school board are being installed in all of the schools.

The Boston Rubber Shoe Company has purchased the S. E. Vaughan Box Company factory on Commercial street and will commence to remodel the property Jan. 1.

### MEDFORD.

Medford high school has three hockey games on its schedule for this week. This afternoon they play at Winchester, tomorrow at Arlington and Friday afternoon at Wellesley.

Tuesday afternoon the Medford Women's Club is to have an address on "Seeing by Touch" illustrated with stereoscopic views by Prof. Charles F. F. Campbell.

The Women's League will have for its speaker Wednesday afternoon Miss Caroline E. Swift, who will give an address on "The Thought Habit."

### MELROSE.

Tonight a caucus will be held at the city hall by the incoming board of aldermen for the nomination of a president to succeed Charles C. Swett and to nominate a city treasurer and collector. William R. Lavendar and James W. Murray will be nominated for reelection for the latter offices while there is a four-cornered contest for presidency.

A new skating rink has been built by the city on the common.

### NEWTON.

The young ladies of the Misses Allen's school will give a play tonight.

A children's holiday festival will be held tonight at Grace church. The full choir will participate in the program.

### WALTHAM.

The officers of Waltham encampment 50, I. O. O. F., who were elected Wednesday evening will take their offices upon the installation, Jan. 26.

## DR. COOK TRAILED TO SOUTH FRANCE

PARIS.—Telegrams sent by the United Press to Dr. Frederick A. Cook at Nice were delivered, according to telegraph officials, to a person authorized to act for the doctor, but no reply has yet been received. It is believed that Dr. Cook was at Nice but concealed his identity under an assumed name. A score of correspondents from all over Europe are trying to find the 'discredited Brooklyn explorer.' They have found evidence that he was at Toulon on Thursday and Friday. He is now believed to be either in Nice or Monte Carlo.

### RAILROAD CLAIMS A MILLION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Claims aggregating over \$1,000,000 will be pressed by the New Haven railroad company against the United States, it is stated by Vice-President Buckland, based upon amounts lost by the company in carrying mail matter over 45 routes under an appropriation of Congress.

### STEAMER BOSTON ARRIVES.

Fifteen hours late on her trip from Yarmouth, N. S., the steamer Boston of the Dominion Atlantic railway steamship line docked at midnight Sunday at Long wharf.



## London Musical Notes

LONDON—Concerts are rapidly diminishing in number—in fact the only one of any importance to be given this week will be the "extra" concert by the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Richter at which Paderewski's Symphony will be given a second hearing. The great pianist will also be heard at the same concert in Saint-Saens' pianoforte concerto in C minor.

There have been no concerts of any great interest even during the past week, with the exception perhaps of the Queen's hall Symphony concert, recitals by Madame de Mar and Miss Evelyn Stuart, and concerts by the Classical Concert Society and the London Chamber Concert Association. The first two concerts given this winter by the last society were devoted entirely to the works of the older composers, but its last program was made up of modern works, of which only two seem to have been heard in London before—the first of these being Hurlstone's beautiful Pianoforte Trio in G, and the second a Quintet in D for violin, clarinet, horn, violinello and piano, by Fibich, the Bohemian composer. The work is melodious and effective, and came at the end of the program, two new pieces being performed between the trio and the quartet—one of these, a suite for string quartet by Brandts-Buys, is composed in the old style, while the other was a divertimento by Paul Juon for clarinet and two violas, in which the violas are occasionally made to imitate bagpipes, the effect being rather surprising.

The Classical Concert Society played at its last concert a string quartet of Haydn's, and Beethoven's string quintet arrangement of his own Trio in C minor for piano and strings. The arrangement appears to have been undertaken to forestall an enthusiastic though presumably not very skilful admirer who showed his own arrangement to Beethoven, and on the title page of the autograph score of the great composer's transcription we find the following: "Trio arranged as a three-part quintet by Mr. Meunier (Herr Gutwillen) and brought to light, from an appearance of five parts into five real parts, as also raised from the greatest squalor to some respectability by Mr. Goodwill (Herr Wohlwollen)." N. B.—The original score of the three-part quintet has been committed to the infernal deities as a burnt offering.

Miss Fanny Davies gave a brilliant and dignified performance of Brahms' Variations on a theme by Handel.

The chief feature at the Symphony concert was the revival after many years of Bordin's second symphony in B minor. The orchestra gave a spirited performance of the work under Mr. Wood's direction and it was much enjoyed by the audience; in fact, it is to be hoped that the work once revived will remain in the repertoire and that Mr. Wood will shortly give a London audience the opportunity of hearing it again, as Russian music here is apt to mean Tchaikovsky or Glayownoff and it is well that the works of other composers should be heard and become more familiar. Singaglia's overture "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte" and the "Song of the Rhine"

Daughters" from Gotterdammerung completed the orchestral part of the performance. Herr Moriz Rosenthal was the pianist and gave remarkable performances of Saint-Saens' G minor concerto, and Liszt's Hungarian fantasia for piano and orchestra, the brilliancy of his playing rousing the audience to remarkable enthusiasm.

Miss Stuart's piano recital was, as always, interesting, this clever pianist giving Bach's "Sicilienne" in G minor arranged from a flute sonata, and pieces by Chopin and Debussy as well as two new works by English composers; a prelude from the "Forest of Ardenne" by H. Farjeon, and "Ocean Sorcery" by H. V. Jevis-Read. Miss Stuart was assisted at her concert by a clever violinist, Senor Joan de Mamen, who made a very favorable impression.

Madame Le Mar gave a successful concert in the Aeolian Hall, though perhaps the program might with advantage have been a little more varied. This singer deserves great credit for the educational work she has done for the English public, never courting popularity, but always singing some of the interesting though little-known works of Hugo Wolf, Max Rega, and Debussy. On this occasion the program was composed of groups of songs by the two former composers, and of little-known songs by Brahms. Madame Le Mar sang two settings of Morike's words "In der Fruhe," the first by Max Rega being the more dramatic of the two, though the second setting by Hugo Wolf achieved greater popularity, its quiet subdued tone being, perhaps, more in keeping with the spirit of the words. Both were very finely sung, as were also the other songs on the program, though perhaps Reger's "Nachtseel" and "Mondnacht" need to be heard several times before they can be fully appreciated.

Madame Le Mar was born in Chicago and studied the piano under Signor Sobriano. After coming to Europe she studied in Paris with Monsieur Bouhy, and afterward studied oratorio with Sir Charles Santley and Madame Albani, and opera with Victor Maurel. She gave her first vocal recital in London Nov. 7, 1907, and since then she has given seven recitals in London. Her groups of songs have included Schubert, Schumann, Hugo Wolf, Brahms, Wagner and Grieg, also English groups by Purcell, Arne and Bishop, and others by all Italian and French composers. She also has included groups of songs by Max Reger, Hugo Wolf and Debussy. In fact, a special feature of her work has been that of spreading the knowledge of these composers, and the critics have testified to her success in this direction by ascribing to her mainly the increased knowledge of these modern songs in England.

Up to the present Madame Le Mar has confined her work largely to oratorio, in which she appeared last year in the Worcester festival, and this year at the Hereford festival, as well as at other provincial festivals. Her own recitals have been very fully reported by the London papers, and the musical critics have been most appreciative of the excellent work she has done, and the very high standard of art she maintains.

## Singers, Recitals and Concerts

## SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mme. Teresa Carreno, who was first heard in Boston this season in a piano recital at Symphony Hall on Nov. 27, reappeared on Saturday evening as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. She played Tchaikovsky's first piano concerto, and was given generous applause by an audience just as large, but not half so discriminating as usually attends the Symphony concerts. It was not easy to tell whether the audience was pleased with Mme. Carreno's playing or whether they were simply pleased with the idea of having a solo number to lighten the Symphony program.

Mme. Carreno had no bright colored gown and no unusual stage manners wherewith to stimulate unthinking applause. Her purpose was nothing more than to give a straightforward interpretation to the Tchaikovsky concerto. Perhaps the audience liked Mme. Carreno's sincerity, perhaps they liked her vigorous handling of the D flat major chord which at the opening of the concerto sounds throughout the compass of the piano while the violins sing one of the most appealing of the Italian melodies which the Russian composer was inspired to create; perhaps they liked her capable management of the passage work in the long cadenza, perhaps they liked the way she took her part in the sentimental dialogue between piano and orchestra in the andantino; at all events the audience that applauded Mme. Carreno was the audience that applauded Mr. Fiedler's conducting of the fourth symphony of Beethoven, the weakest performance that has been given any of the classic symphonies this season.

It was a holiday audience, an audience that recognized Beethoven and Tchaikovsky as standard composers whom it is safe to applaud, and that recognized in Mme. Carreno one of the approved artists of the day. The holiday audience was little moved by Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" suite, a piece to which Mr. Fiedler's imagination warmed as to nothing else on the program. This was light dramatic music, as only the French composer could make it; not the narrative kind, but the definitely pictorial kind, but charmingly colored, mood-inducing kind that invites the Symphony artists to forget their technique, that arouses their finest interpretative sensibilities.

In the course of the suite there were solo passages for alto saxophone, for

the performance of which Mr. Fiedler added Mrs. Richard J. Hall, the saxophonist, to his choir of wood wind players. Mrs. Hall, appearing for the first time as a Symphony player, took her solos through in safety because she had Mr. Long at hand to prompt in case of need; she took them through with their peculiar beauty of color and expression because of her mastery of an out-of-the-way and difficult instrument on which her zeal for French music has led her to specialize.

The program of the concert of Saturday evening, the tenth of the season, was as follows:

J. S. Bach, Pastorale from the "Christmas Oratorio"; Beethoven, Symphony, No. 4, B-flat major, op. 60; Tchaikovsky, concerto for pianoforte No. 1, B flat minor, op. 23; Bizet, suite, No. 1 from the music for Alphonse Daudet's play "L'Arlesienne." Soloist, Mme. Teresa Carreno.

Arnaldo Conti conducted a performance of "Gioconda" at the Boston opera house on Friday evening with the artists of the company who are best suited for the roles of Ponchielli's opera singing. Mme. Fabbrini, the contralto who has appeared twice as the gypsy mother in "Trovatore," took the part of La Gioconda's mother at this performance. The cast was as follows:

La Gioconda.....Celestina Boninsegna  
Laura.....Maria Claessens  
La Cieca.....Guerrina Fabbrini  
Enzo.....Floracio Constantino  
Barnaba.....George Baklanoff  
Alvino.....Giusto Nivette  
Zuane.....Attilio Pulcini  
Isopo.....Roberto Vanni

At the Saturday matinee at the Boston opera house Maria Gay showed a holiday audience her interesting Carmen.

Mme. Gay impersonated the same vulgar, selfish, vivacious, consistent, theatrical Carmen shown last week.

M. Bourillon's Don Jose is, perhaps, the best of the best in Boston. He and Mme. Gay appropriated nearly all the honors of the afternoon.

M. Boulogne was disappointing vocally as the tenor. Mme. Bronskaja, did fairly well with Micaela.

Messrs. Stroevo and Giaccone, as the smugglers, Messrs. Lewicka and Freeman as the companions of Carmen and the magnificently trained chorus formed a highly colored ensemble.

Players and audience were in a con-

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

## WORK APRON.

Such a protective apron as this one is needed by every woman whose occupation or pleasure may mean soil to the gown.



Work Apron.  
Small 32 or 34.  
Medium 36 or 38.  
Large 40 or 42 bust.

Some of the useful things for boys shown at the store of the Leopold Morse Company, Adams square, include overcoats at prices ranging from \$5 to \$12.50, suits for \$3.75, \$10 and prices between, and sweaters for \$1.50 upward. Many of these bargain prices are due to the open season, and the first comers will derive the benefits therefrom.

A box of Bell's Forkdip chocolates makes a toothsome delicacy, and is sure to be appreciated by the friend.

R. H. Stearns & Co. began their annual clearance sale today at 8:30 a. m. The large stock of winter goods of most modern style will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Goods which are bought and charged during the first five days of the sale, or to and including Dec. 31, will not appear on the regular monthly bill sent out Jan. 1, but will appear on the February bill. This is done to accommodate patrons who have been making large expenditures during the holiday season. The clearance sale is necessary at this time to make room for new goods soon to be introduced. All purchases of \$1 and over (except china and glass) will be delivered free to all parts of the city and to any city or town in Massachusetts. Purchases of \$5 and above will be sent free of charge to any part of New England within the express companies' limits.

An ideal holiday purchase is a bottle of Dorothy Vernon perfume, one of the most exquisite accessories to the toilet to be had anywhere. Its delicacy and rare fragrance appeal to the most fastidious. A two-ounce bottle may be had at \$1, enclosed in a beautifully embossed silk-lined box. It may be obtained at any first class department store.

H. R. Lane & Co., 34-38 Chauncy street, began a sale of oriental rugs today, which they assert will enable the purchaser to get a rug at the importer's cost. The larger part of the rugs in the oriental department have been marked down, and it is for the shopper to reap the benefit.

The daily student who has found it rather awkward to bend over his desk in a cramped position should investigate the thoroughly fitted desk sold by H. E. Hewitt, 502 Boylston street.

The annual clearance sale of L. P. Hollander & Co., 202-216 Boylston street, began today. This sale extends to all departments of the store. The shopper is advised to go early.

Children enjoy the Educator cracker. Their elders enjoy the same. Naturally, for it is found to charm the palate of all. It is wholesome and nutritious and is appropriate for any meal in the day.

An annual oddment sale is on at the Davis East India House, 373 Boylston street. Beautiful velvetens and exquisite Liberty fabrics have been marked down to meet the pocketbooks of all. A cash discount will be allowed on merchandise not included in the sale. This oddment sale began today.

Among recently started concrete enterprises is the Concrete Bureau (registered), established in Boston, Mass., for the practice of concrete engineering, design and superintendence, and for the purpose of advancing concrete construction throughout New England. Rolf R. Newman, engineer and manager, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and leaves a position as assistant engineer in the concrete department of French & Hubbard, Boston, Mass., to take up his new work with the Concrete Bureau. The aim and purpose of the Concrete Bureau is to make the advantages of concrete better known in the New England field and to safeguard construction in this material by good design and thorough supervision.

genial mood and the holiday atmosphere pervaded the house.

M. Conti conducted, and the cast was as follows:

Don Jose.....Paul Bourillon  
Escamillo.....Raymond Boulogne  
Il Dancario.....C. Stroevo  
Il Remendado.....Ernesto Giaccone  
Zuane.....Francis Archambault  
Morales.....Attilio Pulcini  
Carmen.....Maria Gay  
Micaela.....Eugenia Bronskaja  
Frasquita.....Matilde Lewicka  
Mercedes.....Bettina Freeman

Loie Fuller, who made her first appearance in Boston with her dances and solo dancers at the Boston opera house Thursday evening, Dec. 9, will return for a week's engagement beginning Monday evening, Jan. 3. There will be matinees on Wednesday, Jan. 5, and Saturday, Jan. 8.

WORLD STUDENT BODIES IN UNION

ITHACA, N. Y.—The American Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs in convention here has decided to affiliate with the Corda Frates, a like organization in Europe. The object of the combination of chapters of the world's universities will be to further the movement for world-wide peace. The student bodies will also endeavor to have a representation at the Hague conference in 1915. The 1911 conference of the two bodies will probably be held in Rome.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

LILLIAN FRENCH READ, concert, oratorio, recital; pupils accepted. 50 W. 24th St.

## What Other Editors Are Saying

THE appointment of William J. Calhoun to the post of minister to China strikes many a responsive chord among the nation's editorial writers. From the numerous comments on the new minister these extracts are made today:

NEW YORK AMERICAN—It seems to the American that there is hardly a man in the United States better fitted than Mr. Calhoun to unravel the complexity and hold fast to the moral simplicity of the principle of Chinese autonomy and the open door.

NEW YORK TIMES—So far as his brief experience in public life indicates, William J. Calhoun of Chicago is likely to make a good minister to China. We wish Mr. Calhoun the utmost success in dealing with it.

BOSTON HERALD—There is this to be said in Mr. Calhoun's favor, that he not only combines experience in dealing with modern business problems and with issues involving trade and industry, but he also has a creditable record in practical diplomacy and in negotiating disputes in which American business interests were involved with foreign nations.

WASHINGTON POST—W. J. Calhoun starts well. He has nothing to say, either about China or his selection to the post of minister to that country.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE—It has been the President's desire to find a minister for Peking who would combine business ability with diplomatic qualifications, and Mr. Calhoun's record in respect to these essentials is noteworthy.

PITTSBURG DESPATCH—Mr. Calhoun is an able lawyer and served a term

as interstate commerce commissioner. Of his qualifications for the Chinese post the only proof will lie in experience.

BOSTON POST—Judging from past performances, William J. Calhoun, the newly appointed minister to China, seems to measure well up to the standard of the man needed for the delicate and difficult post.

CHICAGO JOURNAL—The discretion and high talents of Mr. Calhoun endow him exceptionally well for the post he is to fill.

CHICAGO RECORD HERALD—The United States will be honorably and creditably represented at Peking by Mr. Calhoun, while the Chinese government and people will find in him a sympathetic, broad-minded and sincere interpreter.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.) JOURNAL-COURIER—The offer of the post of minister to China to William J. Calhoun of Chicago and the final acceptance of it by the latter should meet with widespread approval.

GENEVA (N. Y.) TIMES—There seems to be general pleasure at the announcement of the appointment of William J. Calhoun of Chicago as minister to China.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The selection of Mr. Calhoun can only be commended on the score of consistency; and that, like many jewels of the second class, loses its luster when too continuously subjected to the uses of adversity.

## NEW YORK MUSIC LETTER

NEW YORK—To correct the erroneous idea that New York had no really artistic operatic performances before the days of Conried, August Spanuth, formerly a musical critic in this city and now editor of the Berlin Signale für die Musikalische Welt, writes in his journal recalling some of the famous casts of the Maurice Grau period.

"Surely," says he, "that was something more than a 'concert in costume.' If such a cast were brought to Berlin the inhabitants would be overjoyed. Furthermore, it is well to remember that in the early eighties, under the direction of Edmund Stanton, Dr. Leopold Damrosch gave New York German opera that could not have been surpassed in excellence in Germany, and that, under his successor, Anton Seidl, the German performances at the Metropolitan opera house became real model and master performances. New Yorkers thus knew, long before they got their present 'corner' in opera, the difference between slovenly and careful performances."

Holiday week at the Metropolitan will begin with a performance of "Tristan and Isolde," Olive Fremstad appearing as Isolde for the first time this season.

New Yorkers will have an opportunity on Tuesday to decide whether they care for pantomime. "L'Histoire d'un Pierrot," by Mario Costa, a distinct novelty in America, will be given at the New theater. Local audiences have hitherto not been favorably inclined toward this species of entertainment, although it has never before been tried on so elaborate a scale.

In the present artistic equipment of the Metropolitan opera company there are several experienced pantomimists, some of whom have already appeared many times in this work. Among them is Ludovico Sarracco, the Italian ballet

Otto Floresheim, the well-known musical critic, formerly of New York, is here from Geneva with the object of making arrangements for an American tour by Prof. Felix Berber, the violinist who for four years was concertmaster of the Leipzig Gewandhaus orchestra under Nikisch, and then was called to Geneva to replace Marteau as first professor of the conservatory. He has an unusually large repertoire, comprising, among other things, such novelties as the second violin concerto of E. Jacques-Dalcroze, the well-known Swiss composer, and the new concerto by Max Schillings, which he recently played with great success in Berlin, the composer conducting.

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## OKLAHOMA CITY PLANS STADIUM

Movement Is Started by Entertaining Citizens to Capture the Athletic Center of the Southwest.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Guarantees have been made of nearly \$25,000 for a huge stadium in Oklahoma City to be located on the Epworth University campus, and a movement is well under way to make Oklahoma City the athletic center of the Southwest.

At a banquet given the Epworth football team recently a number of representative business men were present, and the plan to erect a massive concrete stadium on the Epworth campus was broached, discussed and a committee, composed of A. H. Classen, C. B. Ames and L. M. Putnam, appointed to outline definite plans and secure an estimate of the cost.

Already three parties have signified their willingness to give \$5000 each, and others have pledged blocks of stock ranging from \$100 to \$1000 until the total reaches \$25,000. This is expected to be ample to build the field and erect the first section of the grand stand.

## PUPILS TO INSTALL WIRELESS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The sophomore physics class at the North Attleboro high school is planning to install in the school building a wireless telegraph receiving and sending system. The work will be under the direction of Principal Babcock, who is at the head of such courses at the school. The apparatus is being made by the boys in the school shops.

## BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

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Tonight at 7:45. **CARMEN**. Mmes. Gay, Bronskaja, Lewicka, Freeman, MM. Bourillon, Boulogne, Stroevo, Giaccone, Archambault, Pulcini, Conti, Conti.  
Wed. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8. **LAKME**. Mmes. Lipkowsky, Freeman, Kirmes, Pierce, Leveroni, MM. Bourillon, Fornati, Baklanoff, Stroevo, Conti, Goodrich.  
Thursday Eve., Dec. 30, at 8. **L'A ROSEME**. Mmes. Gay, Bronskaja, MM. Constantino, Fornati, Mardones, Pulcini, Mogan, Tavecchia, Balestrini, Stroevo, Conti, Conti.  
Fri. Eve., Dec. 31, at 7:45. **CARMEN**. Mmes. Gay, Lipkowsky, Lewicka, Freeman, MM. Constantino, Baklanoff, Stroevo, Giaccone, Archambault, Pulcini, Conti, Conti.  
Sat. Mat., Jan. 1, at 1:30. **IL TROVATORE**. Mmes. Bronskaja, Pierce, Fabbrini, MM. Cartica, Fornati, Perini, Giaccone, Conti, Luzzatti.

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AND

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**EGYPT**.....Jan. 14 and 15

**SICILY**.....Jan. 21 and 22

**ITALY**.....Jan. 28 and 29

**NORWAY**.....Feb. 4 and 5

Course Sale H. 83 Wed. Dec. 29

Closes Jan. 3. Singles \$1 to 50c, Jan. 5

**CONCERTS.**

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Third Concert of Twenty-fifth Season.

Tuesday, December 28, at 8:15 P. M.

**PROGRAMME.**

Schubert.....Quartet in D minor, Op. posth.

Frank, Cesar.....Larghetto and Scherzo

(Allegro) from Quartet in D major.

Beethoven.....Quartet in E major, Op. 127

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# The Day's Interests in Washington

## TARIFF BOARD FIGHT IS WON BY MR. TAFT OVER SENATOR HALE

(Continued from Page One.)

in vain for a long time. The President believes that it will be proper for him to have this board inquire into the differences in the cost of production at home and abroad and to obtain certain other information necessary to a true understanding of the tariff situation. This information, which in his message he said it would take several years to gather, it is his purpose to submit to Congress on proper occasions, with a view to having the schedules revised systematically and with more regard than heretofore to the rights of all classes of the people.

But before any work of this kind can be done, of course, it is necessary that Congress provide the funds necessary for the use of the tariff board. It is at this point that the stand-pat members of the Senate have hoped to stop the President. They had tried in the Payne law to make it impossible for the President or anybody else to put a construction on the tariff board provision that would open the way to investigations such as the friends of a tariff commission have had in mind. The language of the provision was worked over several times, the last time in the committee on conference, and finally Senator Hale and his stand-pat friends said that it was satisfactory.

Senator Aldrich, it will be remembered, did not agree with them, but said in open Senate that the tariff board provision would enable the President to make precisely such inquiries as he says in his annual message it is his purpose to make.

Senator Hale, replying to Senator Aldrich, took the opposite ground, and quoted the language of the act creating the tariff board by way of proof that such action by the President would be clearly out of the question. But Senator Aldrich stood his ground, and there the matter ended, for the time being.

Now, that the President, in his message, confirms all that Senator Aldrich said to the Senate about the scope of the tariff board provision, there has been a hurrying and scurrying on the part of the stand-patters in both houses of Congress, with a view to making sure that the appropriations asked for by the President for the work of the tariff board are withheld. This accomplished, of course, it would be impossible for the President to set the tariff board to work along the lines he has indicated. On the other hand, the appropriations once made, the tariff board would become in fact a tariff commission, clothed, under the executive interpretation of the intent of the provision, with the most ample authority to inquire into all matters affecting duties, both at home and abroad.

At the beginning of this session of Congress Senator Hale announced, with more force than elegance, that Congress would not make the appropriation desired by Mr. Taft, and he has repeated that statement on divers occasions. He holds that the President is without authority to construe the tariff board provision in the way he has, and that Congress must insist upon having the work of that board confined to the simple question of inquiries to him in determining what countries will be entitled to the benefit of the minimum rates of the new law after next April.

While Senator Hale has been making ugly faces and saying unpleasant things at the north end of the capitol, Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee of the House has been organizing his forces at the south end of the capitol, and it became known last week that his committee would carry an item in the sundry civil bill, giving the President what he thinks is necessary for the work of the tariff board for the coming fiscal year, and that the item would be accepted by the House.

This means that the House will pass the bill with the tariff board item in it, and thus put up to the Senate the work of making a fight to have the item stricken out, on the floor of that body, or in conference. The chairman of the House appropriations committee, Mr. Tawney, and the chairman of the Senate appropriations committee, Mr. Hale, will be members of the committee on conference, and it is this fact which gives Mr. Hale's attitude of hostility to the proposed appropriations some point and force.

The situation in the House being satisfactory, and it being the purpose of the House members of the conference committee to stand by the appropriation to the last, there has been, within the past week, a round-up of the Senate for the purpose of ascertaining what the attitude of a majority of its members would be as to this important matter. Senator Aldrich has taken it upon himself to make a preliminary canvass of the Republican side of the Senate, and it is understood that that canvass shows the President to have a clear majority.

Senator Hale is recalcitrant, of course, and so are various other members who belong to his group, but it is the opinion of Senator Aldrich, as expressed to several of his associates, that the appropriation will be agreed to by the Senate.

As for himself, Senator Aldrich frankly says that he is in favor of the appropriation. He tells these associates that the opinion that the President would have the right to do with the tariff board just what he now says he desires to do, providing a suitable appropriation is made. He calls attention to his remarks to that end in the Senate last summer, and says that as for him he can only take the

## LATIN AMERICANS INQUIRE ON BANKS

Pan-American Proposal Has Created Interest and Project Will Be Put Through as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON — The International Bureau of the American Republics has received much correspondence from Latin America about the proposed Pan-American bank, in the prospective organization of which the writers express lively interest. If their expressions are any indication of the true sentiment in their respective countries, there is assurance that the bank will be well received in every country where it establishes a branch.

The exact plan of organization and establishment of this international undertaking has not been worked out in its entirety yet. Investigation of conditions in the different countries and consideration of their banking laws constitute a necessary preliminary to the launching of the project. When the financial authorities to be interested are satisfied that the preparations are sufficiently mature, the institution will be organized on sound and conservative lines.

It is expected that it will perform an important function in the establishment of closer commercial relations between the various countries. Director Barrett has received assurances from the principal men interested in New York, that the organization will be perfected in the near future.

### MINISTER GIVES ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON — Newspapers from Buenos Aires contain elaborate comment upon an address given by United States Minister Charles H. Sherrill, at the university, on "The Pan-Americanism of Henry Clay, President Sarmiento and Elihu Root." The address was delivered in Spanish.

position that the appropriation asked for should be made. And he lets it be known that it is his intention to work for that appropriation, the attitude of Senator Hale and others to the contrary notwithstanding.

This is important news, and the importance of it is heightened by the fact that it is absolutely true. With Senator Aldrich fighting the President's battle in the Senate in support of the appropriation for the tariff board it ought not to be difficult to understand that that appropriation in the end will be made. Senator Hale will not be able to stand against the Aldrich forces, and while he may, perhaps, hang the item up in committee, and later on the floor of the Senate, it is confidently predicted that in conference he will be compelled to yield. There is even a chance—and a strong one, too—that the matter will not reach conference, but that the Senate itself, on a roll call, will decide to retain this item in the bill. If a majority of the Republicans of the Senate are in favor of the item, as Senator Aldrich declares, this will be the outcome.

The economic significance of this matter is, of course, very great. If the President is permitted to have his way, the tariff will never again be revised in the manner so familiar to the American people, but its various schedules will be put up and down in harmony with carefully ascertained facts, and with something more regard than heretofore to the rights of the consumers. But of more immediate importance and interest is the fact that the President's course will probably quiet the low tariff people of the great central west states and bring those states into line for Republican nominees for the House of Representatives next fall, thus insuring Republican control of that body during the whole of the Taft administration.

Republican insurgency, where founded upon dissatisfaction with the new tariff law, must obviously disappear in the face of the new situation which will be created when the President is able to put into effective operation all the machinery for which such men as Senator Beveridge of Indiana have been asking in the tariff commission bills they from time to time have introduced in Congress.

Senator Beveridge was today asked by your correspondent if he would be satisfied with the President's tariff board program. He replied:

"If the President is able to do the things he speaks of in his message with regard to the work of the tariff board, all the friends of the tariff commission idea, in and out of Congress, will be satisfied. The President proposes to have the tariff board do precisely the work I have had in mind when advocating the creation of a tariff commission. The tariff board, doing this work, will be in fact a tariff commission, clothed with ample powers, and will be further a pledge to the country that in future revisions of the schedules justice will be done all classes of our people. This being the situation, the Payne law, instead of being rigid, like former tariff laws, will be merely the starting point of better and fairer things. We will build upon it from time to time, as the investigations of the tariff board recommend, until in the end we shall have a customs law which will be the most nearly perfect of any in the world, doing justice to the consumer without doing injustice to the manufacturer and importer, and adapting itself almost automatically to changing conditions at home and abroad. The United States will continue to be a protection country, but that protection will more evenly cover all our people, from the highest to the lowest, from the richest to the poorest, and the country will experience a degree of permanent prosperity such as hitherto it has not known."

## CENTRAL BANK PLAN PROMISES TO CAUSE MUCH CONTROVERSY

(Continued from Page One.)

that the recommendation, when made, will be that the country adopt some form of central bank is pretty well understood here by men on both sides of that question.

Prominent bankers from New York and elsewhere have been in Washington this month to talk with members of the monetary commission and with the President regarding the things they think ought to be done to put the finances of the country on a proper footing. These men have gone away from the city impressed with the arguments in favor of a central bank, but doubtful if public sentiment will ever permit its adoption.

The chief objection of the people seems to be the argument that a central bank in this country, almost of necessity, would sooner or later fall under the control of Wall street.

Prominent New York city bankers who have been here this week, and who favor the theory of a central bank, are themselves saying this would be the outcome, and therefore they have been telling the President and members of the monetary commission that the legislation can never be enacted.

One of these New York bankers today said that while the theory of a central bank was unanswerable, so far as the arguments are concerned, yet there would be the greatest difficulty, once the soundness of that theory was generally admitted, to get the country together on the details of a central bank system.

This, to his way of thinking, is the primary weakness of the situation. In working out the details to give a central bank the power necessary to steady the finances of the country, certain provisions would necessarily be made which would give Wall street an opportunity, sooner or later, to get the bank under control.

Another insurmountable difficulty, in the opinion of the gentleman referred to, is the fact that the problem cannot be solved apart from politics. No matter which party is in power at the time a central bank is proposed, the opposition party will inevitably oppose that proposition. This would make the bank an issue in political campaigns, and prevent it from being considered on its merits as a business matter. All in all, this man thought that it was useless for the monetary commission to pursue the question further with a view to recommending a central bank.

But if not a central bank, then what can be proposed that will have the effect of curing some of the defects in the American financial system?

The authority cited, holds to the opinion that provisions should be made for bringing the clearing houses of the country into closer touch with one another.

At present, in any time of financial stress, each clearing house is like a fortified city of old times. It lets nobody in from the outside, and nobody is permitted to go outside the walls, once he is inside them. This is the system of defense of primitive men. It goes back to the earliest historic times, and in these modern days is crude and wasteful.

What is needed, according to the banker talked with today, is some form of close cooperation between all the clearing houses of the country so that in times of stress money will flow freely from one to another, thus giving to each clearing house the strength of all the clearing houses. It will be possible, he thinks, for Congress to enact legislation which will promote such a condition and he hopes it will be the plan of the monetary commission in the end to recommend some such thing.

Another argument against the central bank, as this man sees it, is the divided size, a majority of bankers are inclined to favor a central bank, although a respectable minority even of city bankers oppose it.

Among country bankers, on the other hand, and especially in the great states of the central West, opposition to a central bank is well nigh universal. These country bankers exert a stronger influence in politics than do the bankers of the larger cities, and their opposition would turn the tide of country opinion, and cause Congress to hesitate about legislation that would have the central bank as its main purpose.

As for the monetary commission, it is still hopeful that public opinion will change so as to permit the adoption of the central bank, but it recognizes that the campaign of education which it has now definitely put under way must be unusually successful if such a result is to follow.

Members of the commission, speaking informally and not for quotation, say that the central bank, so far as all the arguments are concerned, is the very best plan the United States could adopt. The commission expects to present a paper case in favor of the bank that cannot be answered. But after that has been done there will be the prejudices of the people to overcome, and this, members of the commission admit, will present very great difficulties. Unless the campaign of education should gather force as it proceeds, the monetary commission may not recommend a central bank. This, however, is the extreme view of the case as the members of the commission look at it.

In the mean time the commission will proceed with its study of the question,

## MR. TAFT TO SHAKE HANDS SATURDAY

President at New Year's Reception Will Greet 8000 or 9000 in Blue Room, It Is Anticipated.

WASHINGTON—When President Taft returns from New York next Friday he will have before him the task of shaking hands with 8000 or 9000 of his friends in the city of Washington. The New Year's reception at the White House Saturday will begin at 11 o'clock and according to schedule ought to end about 2 p. m.

Anywhere from 6000 to 12,000 people, men, women and children, will want to shake hands. The President will meet them in the blue room, and beginning with the Vice-President, the cabinet, the members of the supreme court of the United States, the diplomatic corps, senators, representatives, Washington officials and common people he will receive New Year's salutations.

## SECOND CLASS MAIL AND RURAL DELIVERY CAUSE HEAVY DEBTS

WASHINGTON—Confronted with a deficit of \$17,479,770, the present administration of the postoffice department began its operations. This was the largest deficit in the history of the postal service. So long as the deficit in the department aggregated only a few millions of dollars annually, little attention was paid to it; but when, in the last few years, it leaped to upward of \$10,000,000, and finally, in 1909, exceeded \$17,000,000, "ordinary business prudence demanded that the causes be definitely located."

These are statements in the annual report of Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock. Concerning the results of inquiries into the deficit, the postmaster-general says:

"Recent investigations have shown that the two great sources of loss to the postal revenues are second-class mail matter and rural delivery."

"The loss on second-class mail matter has been increasing for many years, until it now amounts to \$64,000,000."

"The loss from rural delivery, a service begun hardly a dozen years ago and of unprecedented growth, reaches as high as \$28,000,000."

"In these two items alone the postal service now suffers an annual loss of more than the entire national deficit of the last fiscal year."

"Simultaneously with the growing deficit in the postal service, the nation's income suffered last year a serious depletion incident to the financial depression. Thus it happened that the department's drafts on the treasury were heaviest at a time when the public funds were lowest. This has accentuated the importance of the postal deficit, making it conspicuous among the losses to be met by the President's plan of reducing expenditures in all executive departments."

"Since the opening of the administration the postmaster-general and his assistants have adopted measures in conformity with the President's policy of retrenchment, and these measures are being put into effect with substantial results, as will be shown in this report."

"It should be stated with emphasis, however, that economy is not to be enforced at the cost of efficiency."

"Only such measures of economy will be adopted, therefore, as can be made a consistent part of a general program having for its chief object the improvement of the personnel, the form of organization, and the business methods of the postal establishment."

"The most striking fact disclosed by recent investigations is the tremendous loss on account of second class mail. While this class of mail provides a revenue of little more than 1 cent a pound, the cost to the government for the handling and transportation averages 9.23 cents a pound. The annual loss thus incurred, as already stated, is about \$64,000,000. The growth in the quantity of second class matter sent through the mails has been extraordinary."

"Since the passage of the act of 1879 prescribing conditions under which publications may be mailed at second class rates the weight of such matter has increased more than 1300 per cent. Last year it amounted to over \$700,000,000 pounds. By the weighing of 1907 second class matter was found to constitute 63 per cent of all domestic mail, and yet it yielded only about 5 per cent of the postal revenue. The loss on second class matter was greater than the profits on all classes of mail combined. It is the state of the bankers themselves with regard to it."

In the cities, especially those of larger size, and will continue its campaign of education."

The really important thing now, as an indication of the general trend, is the attitude of prominent members of the House of Representatives. The number of these men who cannot support a central bank bill is so large as to insure the defeat of the plan unless there can be almost a revolution in the House. Back of such a revolution there would have to be a revolution in the country at large.

## Here Is How Public Can Aid Postoffice Department in Proper Handling of Mail

HERE is how the public can assist letter carriers, clerks and the entire force in the postoffice department, as set forth in the annual report of the postmaster-general:

The equipment of every residence with a private mail box.

The posting of heavy mailings early in the day, instead of in the evening.

The general use of a return address on all letters.

The prompt notification to postmasters and publishers of any change in address.

The addressing of general mail matter legibly, completely and in the proper form.

The exercise of greater care in the preparation of packages to be sent through the mail—tying, sealing and so forth.

The total amount paid the railways for mail transportation.

"Magazines and other periodical publications, exclusive of daily newspapers, comprise about 60 per cent of the second class mail. The magazines alone form about 20 per cent. Magazines proper, because of the long average haul, show a cost of more than 5 cents a pound for transportation, while in the case of daily newspapers, for which the average distance of distribution is much less, the transportation cost is under 2 cents a pound."

"The annual loss on third-class mail is something over \$3,000,000. The mail matter carried free under congressional franchises costs the government annually about \$500,000. A greater loss, about \$225,000 annually, results from the free handling of official mail for executive departments other than the postoffice department."

"The annual cost of handling the free official mail of the postoffice department is estimated at about \$5,000,000. If the several branches of the federal government were made to bear their proper share of the expense of transporting and handling official mail, greater care would be taken no doubt in the exercise of the franking privilege and some saving to the government would accordingly result. The wisdom of doing away entirely with the franking privilege or official mail has been set forth, but this is a matter for Congress to determine. Such a plan would relieve the postoffice department of a heavy expense it is now obliged to incur in the handling of free mail for other branches of the government establishment."

"The rural delivery service has developed in 12 years from an experiment, requiring an appropriation of \$40,000, to one of the largest branches of the postal establishment, with an annual expenditure exceeding \$35,000,000. The postage on matter mailed on rural routes is estimated at about \$7,000,000. The importance of this service to a large number of people is fully appreciated. It brings the farms and villages into closer communication with commercial and educational centers. It encourages the improvement of country roads. By making rural life more attractive it stimulates agriculture. No doubt it is partly responsible for the marvellously rapid growth of this service, however, it is but natural that defects have developed."

"The cost of rural delivery is probably much greater than it should be. Now is an appropriate time for considering carefully the conditions under which it is operated, for perfecting the existing organization, and for introducing such economies as are consistent with a proper conduct of the service."

"In so far as the rates of payment for transportation of the mails are fixed by contracts based on competitive bidding, soldiers from that state."

NEW YORK  
BROOKLYNPHILADELPHIA  
BUFFALO

# OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

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Gowns—Fancy Dresses—Waists

Furs and Fur Garments

Women's and Misses' Cloth Coats and Capes

Misses' and Children's Coats and Dresses

Offered at a Great Reduction

## Playhouse News

CASTLE SQUARE—"1915."

The first performance of "1915," an extravaganza with words and music by Theodore Friebus, was given Friday night at the Castle Square theater.

Mr. Friebus is to be credited with complete success. He has wisely given less attention to satirizing Boston's efforts for improvement than to putting together an amusing entertainment filled with brisk action and tuneful music. The plot has to do with Harry Bellmore and Bessie Briggs, who are forbidden to marry by her father, the mayor. During a gay party in an upper room of the old art museum in Copley square somebody discovers a golden apple that has all of the properties of Aladdin's lamp.

The apple's attendant appears in the guise of a fairy and waits the whole party on a very substantial aeroplane to a tropical island. After many singular adventures the party returns to Boston to find the city all made over as it will be in 1915. Extraordinary things happen in the staid Public Garden. Bathing parties are held, and an iceberg floats in loaded to the edge with Eskimos. The piece is a constant succession of surprises, and there is not a dull moment while the curtain is up.

The music was pleasing always, and in one or two numbers was of high quality. One of the best numbers was the "Fiddler and Friar," sung by Bert Young and male chorus. The novel stage business was also delightful. "Zoa," sung by Wilfred Young and full chorus in the island scene was another fine ensemble number. "Daddy," sung prettily by Miss Young, was charming and had a finely harmonized invisible chorus effect. "Back to My Boyhood Days," sung by William Walsh, received several well-deserved encores. "Dr. Watch and Dr. Ward," a comic song sung with ludicrous effect by Mr. Meek and Mr. Hassell, was another hit. All the chorus numbers went with surprising smoothness, and the whole performance had a brisk sureness that shows long and painstaking preparation.

Every principal in the cast deserves individual mention, for so cleverly has Mr. Friebus taken the measure of the various players that each has an excellent part. Miss Young was the gay and charming Bessie to the very life. The Messrs. Meek and Hassell are as hilarious a pair of cut-ups as could be imagined. Mr. Roberts was funny as a cowardly Chinaman. Miss Buley, Miss Cole and the other ladies were all excellent within their rather limited opportunities. Indeed, there is an embarrassment of riches when all the clever Craig players get together.

No expense, apparently, has been spared in setting and costuming the piece. An audience that filled every corner of the great playhouse showed evidence of the greatest delight in the piece. "1915" is surely in for a run.

In these columns on Friday it was inadvertently stated that John Drew was coming to the Park on Jan. 3. Mr. Drew is coming on that date to the Hollis, where he has played his annual engagement for so many years.

Miss Adeline Genee, the wonderful Danish dancer, is coming to the Colonial Jan. 10 in "The Silver Star."

"Israel," Bernstein's latest play, comes to the Hollis Jan. 17.

## ACRE ABOVE TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

SLOAN, Iowa—W. A. McFarland has disposed of 208 acres near Lansing to R. T. McFarland for \$19,000. W. A. McFarland then opened negotiations for the Dubois farm, east of town, and has now become possessor of the property, consisting of 40 acres, for a consideration of \$212.50 per acre.

This is the highest price on record paid for farm lands in the community.

## WOMEN TO RECEIVE PITCHER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A sterling silver pitcher is to be presented to the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Newbern, N. C., by the members of the Rhode Island delegation to that city at the recent dedication of a statue to soldiers from that state.



## WORDS OF APPRECIATION

A Few More Comments on The Christian Science Monitor's Anniversary Issue.

**THE SALT LAKE (Utah) HERALD-REPUBLICAN**—Christian Scientists in Boston make a daily paper called The Christian Science Monitor. The peculiar thing about it is that it doesn't contain an unpleasant word. Its aim seems to be: Speak kindly, or be still.

The Monitor was started a year ago, and its Thanksgiving number of the current year is just received. It is a 96-page paper, with all the telegraphic and local news, with a wealth of special articles, and with some editorials that are kindly and pure. There are plenty of papers as able as it in the United States, but we know of none with the same impartial, unprejudiced, kindly attitude toward the world.

**THE MONTANA (Helena) DAILY RECORD**—There is one religious sect in the United States which publishes a daily newspaper, the Christian Science church, which issues daily, except Sunday, The Christian Science Monitor, from The Monitor office in Boston.

Thanksgiving was the first anniversary of the establishment of the paper. An anniversary number of 96 pages was issued that day, and thousands were distributed throughout the world. Events of the world for the past twelvemonth were treated of in an exhaustive fashion, and the progress made by every part of the United States was handled in detail.

No publication has been started in the United States in the past 10 years which has so quickly attained a standing in the newspaper world as The Monitor. In the first place it is a newspaper. The only indication that it is controlled by a religious sect is in the name. It is distinctively a newspaper, but one conducted along original lines. Its sporting page has been voted the best page of the kind in any newspaper, by the students in New England colleges, its financial page has acquired the same standing among the financiers, its editorial page is one of the strongest in the country, specializing on national and foreign questions. It is one of the few eastern newspapers which realizes the importance of the other parts of the country, and prints articles telling of the progress these other regions are making along every line. In the opinion of many, The Monitor approaches nearer to being a national newspaper than any other daily publication.

**THE TUOROLD (Ont.) POST**—We have received the anniversary number of The Christian Science Monitor (daily), published at Boston, Mass. It is a mammoth publication of eight sections and 96 pages and covers almost every known feature and news of public interest—except reports of murders and other horrors, which are excluded from its columns. If the daily press generally pursued the same course, there would be fewer murders and robberies, as it has been proved over and over again that many of these unnatural crimes committed by young boys are caused directly by having their minds filled with the gruesome details of other similar crimes as published by the yellow press. This places a serious responsibility upon the press, which The Monitor declines to carry. The paper is readable, and constitutes almost a complete library in one issue. It took 150 tons of paper to print this issue.

**THE CANON CITY (Col.) RECORD**—One of the notably good papers of the country is The Christian Science Monitor. It is, in fact, a good deal better paper than you would expect to find out by any religious organization.

It has just celebrated its first birthday by a mammoth special edition. The Monitor is a good newspaper. It plays up none of the things that suggest evil to the ever receptive mind.

It is a restful paper. Even the "make-up" and typographical effect is restful. If all the newspapers of the world were run along the lines of The Monitor this would undoubtedly be a better world—and if all the people of the world enjoyed and demanded only papers run as The Monitor has started out to run then the millennium would certainly be here.

**THE ROCK ISLAND (Ill.) DAILY UNION**—A copy of The Christian Science Monitor's special anniversary number comes to hand, a model of the art of news gathering and distribution. There are few publications, even of the greatest newspaper of the country, which have ever turned out such an ideal edition as is the Thanksgiving number of The Monitor.

With every headline in harmony, all advertising of a subdued print and all else in keeping from the standpoint of the printer as well as the reader, the edition is a marvel of typographical effort. As a newspaper The Monitor is rapidly carving a niche for itself, and this last advance of note puts it well in the front rank of the nation's press.

**RENFREW (Can.) MERCURY**—We think the largest newspaper ever issued came to our table this week: The Christian Science Monitor, published in Boston, Mass. It is but one year old and as an anniversary offering prints an edition of a quarter of a million copies, each paper consisting of 12 sections, 96 pages in all. The keynote of Christian Science is to make much of the good and ignore the evil. So its official newspaper puts all the good news into prominent positions and tucks away crime and violence into the smallest space if at all. The present number of the Monitor is copiously illustrated with the best buildings of the largest cities of the states, provided with much good reading matter and carries an immense amount of advertising. It is a model newspaper in every sense of the word.

**FT. COLLINS (Col.) COURIER**—The Courier is in receipt of a copy of the Thanksgiving day edition of The Christian Science Monitor, the daily newspaper that has the distinction of absolutely eliminating all objectionable matter and presenting only that which uplifts and benefits. That there was a demand for a metropolitan journal with such an ideal is evidenced by the wonderful success which has followed The Monitor from almost its first issue a year ago.

The Thanksgiving day edition was published in observance of the paper's first anniversary, and it contains 96 pages of interesting matter. No newspaper that has ever come into our office has shown, upon close analysis of its contents, such careful editing and such a grateful tendency toward that which is best in life.

The Monitor is not a religious daily, although issued under the auspices of a religious denomination. It is filling a field now unique, but soon, we hope, to be followed by other great dailies.

**THE POSTORIA (O.) DAILY REVIEW**—We are in receipt of the Thanksgiving number of The Christian Science Monitor, published in Boston, Mass., which is also an anniversary number commemorating the founding of the paper. It is a mammoth paper, having eight sections of 12 pages each, filled with interesting news matter.

Instead of being published to promulgate the beliefs of Christian Science, as one might suppose, it is rather a newspaper covering the news of the world, but eliminating stories of crime and matter which the publishers do not think make good reading for the home. This immense number contains much information, which required the expenditure of much time and money, which is of value to the average citizen.

**SENECA (Ill.) RECORD AND NEWS**—The Thanksgiving number of The Christian Science Monitor, published at Boston, Mass., was one of those issues that fill your arm when you carry them home from the postoffice. It was profusely illustrated and no doubt had a very wide circulation, covering much of the United States.

**MOBERLY (Miss.) DAILY MONITOR**—The Christian Science Monitor, published at Boston, Mass., issued a great paper for its Thanksgiving edition, consisting of eight sections and containing 96 pages.

The Monitor is a thoroughly metropolitan paper, containing telegraphic and general news and is not especially devoted to the dissemination of the principles of Christian Science. It is a singularly clean sheet and does not foster or promote sensationalism. Public questions are discussed with an impartial pen, without political prejudice. It has a large circulation, which is steadily increasing, and the publication ranks among the best in the country.

**LOS ANGELES (Cal.) HERALD**—A recent special edition of The Christian Science Monitor shows Christian Scientists are "in the newspaper business" in earnest. With such a big, well prepared edition as this, carrying much advertising matter, for which doubtless the coin of the republic is collected, it is impossible, may it would be absurd, to treat The Monitor as other than an "esteemed contemporary." It is a newspaper in every sense of the word, and in every sense of the word a competitor of other newspapers.

It is thoroughly commercialized, and evidently has a shrewd business office and an able and intelligent advertising staff. Its special number is as good a special edition as any published by any of the "great dailies."

**OURAY (Col.) HERALD**—The Christian Science Monitor of Boston celebrated its first anniversary on Nov. 24 by getting out an edition of 96 pages, of which almost 250,000 copies were printed. The record this paper has made in the one year of its existence is no less than remarkable. It is well edited, contains practically all the news of a general nature worth printing in a readable form, and claims the largest mail circulation of any daily paper published.

**KEY WEST (Fla.) ADVERTISER**—The Thanksgiving number of The Christian Science Monitor is before us, a secular paper (though published by the religious body whose name it bears) and bears all the features of a first-class daily; growing from its first publication a year ago as a small eight-page sheet to the mammoth 96-page 7-column paper—its first anniversary edition. This phenomenal growth in so short a time speaks wonders for the future career of The Monitor in the field of journalism. It gives general news and happenings of the day and is concerned in all that is of public interest. In its own words The Monitor's aim is "to publish a daily newspaper for the home that shall furnish an abundance of interesting readings for every member of the family, and that at the same time may be entrusted to any member of the family without misgiving." It is needless to say that in carrying out this policy it has gained the support of people of widely varying religious affiliations as well as of many who make no profession of religion.

**OGDENSBURG (N. Y.) JOURNAL**—The Christian Science Monitor, the youngest of Boston daily newspapers, last week (Nov. 24) celebrated its first birthday anniversary. The Monitor was founded to satisfy an urgent demand for a clean newspaper of worldwide scope, and seems to have fulfilled all expectations.

**WINCHESTER (Ky.) NEWS**—One of the most wonderful enterprises in the newspaper world has been the establishment and success of The Christian Science Monitor, published in Boston. It was started by Mary Baker Eddy, and took for its motto, "To injure no man, but to bless all mankind." It is not a sectarian organ, but a newspaper for the general public. It does not pander to yellow journalism nor does it feature crimes or scandals. There has been doubt whether a paper without these features could be a success. But the growth of The Monitor has amply proven that there is a large element of our population which does not care for such things.

The anniversary issue of the paper was 250,000 copies, and its 96 pages contained more advertisements from more widely separate parts of America and Canada than any other newspaper ever published.

**CEDAR RAPIDS (Ia.) OPTIMUS**—Whatever opinion one may hold as to the religious teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, there is no doubt in the mind of any one who has followed the efforts of that remarkable woman, but what must generously concede she is justly entitled to be classed among the great leaders in movements for the elevation of mankind. Through her teachings of Christian Science she has made that religion understood and well known throughout the civilized world. She made the light open handed, and practically alone, until today she numbers among her followers hundreds of thousands of people, in all walks of life.

There are evidences from all sides that her life work has accomplished great good, religious and otherwise, throughout America, and in many other parts of the world. Her latest work is in the establishment of The Christian Science Monitor, a daily newspaper. An eastern writer speaking of it says: "The Christian Science Monitor, a daily newspaper, is without doubt her most valuable gift since the publication of Science and Health, when viewed from the standpoint of the general public, for it supplies the home with an authentic and prolific source of information which is its freedom from all that is unwholesome is in striking contrast with the sensational matter that makes the ordinary daily paper objectionable to the household. The Christian Science Monitor is not a propaganda of Christian Science, although it contains a daily article on that subject. It is a regular newspaper conducted according to the Christian methods which Christian Science inculcates."

The announced policy of that paper necessarily appeals to the better judgment of the newspaper readers everywhere, and that it will become an important factor for good, in the home and the newspaper field, no one will have the courage to deny. It will be watched with great interest by the people.

**STILLWATER (Ok.) PEOPLE'S DAILY PRESS**—This office is in receipt of a copy of the Thanksgiving number of The Christian Science Monitor. It contains 96 pages and is brimful of reading matter of interest to the general public.

The Monitor is not a sectarian publication, as one might infer from its name, but is conducted as a general newspaper and is a unique departure in the journalistic field. It contains an abundance of interesting reading for every member of the family, all of which is of the sort that may be entrusted to any child without misgiving.

It has not stooped to a censorship so narrow or opinionated as to render its news service inadequate, inefficient or incomplete. Whatever is of public importance or affects the public welfare, even though it be news of what is ordinarily reckoned as crime or disaster, is printed in The Monitor in completeness sufficient for information, but without unnecessary embellishment or sensational display.

Although but one year old, this paper has a prepaid circulation of approximately 250,000, indisputably the largest prepaid mail circulation of any American daily newspaper.

**PEORIA (Ill.) JOURNAL**—Started less than a year ago, The Christian Science Monitor has already achieved a phenomenal success. It has taken rank among the great papers of the country. The 96 pages that make up the Thanksgiving number is one of the most interesting anniversary numbers that has come to this office. The Christian Science Monitor, while primarily devoted to Christian Science, its theories and its propagation, is a great deal more than the mere organ of a church or faction. It is a newspaper in every sense of the word, but it is a newspaper that is devoted to the uplift. Nothing is published in the paper that might not be read in any Christian family in the land. The Christian Science Monitor may have been started more or less as an experiment, but it is no longer such. It is a success and a big one.

**BUFFALO (N. Y.) TRUTH**—The national edition of The Christian Science Monitor is before us and is unique in newspaper annals, as it does not record a single murder, suicide, lynching or divorce, but is devoted to a broad and interesting discussion of public questions. We confess to a foreboding that the tenets of Christian Science, its doings and sayings, would receive more than their share of attention, but are unable to find any reference to the faith, and take off our hats to the promoters of this very interesting and refreshing publication.

**SALT LAKE CITY (Utah) TRIBUNE**—The Tribune has received the Thanksgiving number of The Christian Science Monitor, a

## SCHOLARS DISCUSS RIFLE COURSE PLAN FOR THE COLLEGES

President Hamilton of Tufts Enthusiastically Indorses Proposal to Teach Men to Shoot Straight.

### OTHERS FIND FAULT

Views of prominent educators on the bill of Congressman John A. T. Hull of Iowa, chairman of the committee on military affairs, looking toward colleges and universities teaching their students the art of shooting straight and directing the war department to furnish such institutions with the use of rifles and the services of military instructors, are of interest.

One out of four heads of institutions of higher education in Greater Boston who were interviewed favors the bill, one opposes it and two are noncommittal at this time.

President Frederick W. Hamilton of Tufts College said: "It is absolutely necessary, in my opinion, that the nation should be prepared to resist either an attack or an internal insurrection. In order to do that, one of two things is absolutely necessary, either a standing army or a provision for the quick raising of an efficient popular force. In these modern days a popular movement, such as in former centuries has saved countries, would be ineffective unless the people comprising it had some skill in the use of arms, on account of the difference between modern arms and military methods and those of former days."

"Personally, I do not believe in a strong standing army. Therefore I am forced to believe that the citizens generally, as extensively as possible, should be so trained as to make it possible to raise quickly an efficient army for national defense."

President Hamilton said also that he had received a communication some time ago from an organization which advocated some similar movement as that contemplated by Congressman Hull.

Dr. William E. Huntington, president of Boston University, expressed himself as heartily opposed to the bill.

"This movement," says Dr. Huntington, "is contrary to the whole spirit of the American college. The aim of the college is to send out men who have individuality and mental strength of their own. Now, it is a well-known fact that military drill tends to make a mere machine out of a man and he is apt to lose his individuality and become mechanical in his thoughts as well as his physical movements."

"Further, our great country does not rest her claim of supremacy among nations upon her army. We are a peaceful race. It seems that Representative Hull's measure is aimed against that very thing. He wishes to cultivate a military spirit among our young men. It is not this kind of feeling which has filled the hearts of our fathers and brought them victory in the past. It is the spirit of patriotism. Why not cultivate patriotism instead of trying to substitute for it a weak military sense?"

"Let the colleges teach the young men to drill on the fields of knowledge, to charge up the heights of truth, to overcome surrounding doubts. This is the proper sphere for the colleges of America."

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University expressed the opinion that the introduction of such a course into the Harvard curriculum will never be considered.

As Harvard is a private corporation, President Lowell believes that Congress has no jurisdiction over the training which the students shall receive. In addition, no time for target practice could be found in the present schedule of recitations and lectures.

Mr. Lowell approves heartily of the recent formation of a privately organized cavalry troop by certain members of the Harvard law school, but he believes the introduction of a general and compulsory course in marksmanship to be not only impracticable, but impractical.

President Richard C. Maclaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology declared that he did not wish to be quoted on the subject until he was better acquainted with the proposed bill, as he had not followed the matter very closely.

Capt. Alpha T. Easton, head of the department of military instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also declined to be quoted at this time.

Adj.-Gen. William H. Brigham, head of the Massachusetts militia, under the Governor, said: "It is an excellent proposition for the colleges and the higher grades of the public schools, but not for the younger children. It is, of course, a matter in which the state is only indirectly concerned as a part of the United States."

"The rifles belong to the United States government and if it sees fit to put them into the schools for the purpose of practice it is working out a good plan."

**OREGON FIGUREHEAD SET UP.** PORTLAND, Ore.—The figurehead of the battleship Oregon, presented to the state by the navy department, has been set up in the state capital. The shield was carried by the ship on its memorable trip around the Horn.

## Water Power of Sierras Furnishes Electricity to California Cities Located Many Miles Away

Remarkable Development by Great Western Company by Means of Mountain Tunnels and Dams.

### LARGE RESERVOIRS

SAN FRANCISCO—To ride on a trolley car in Oakland and then to reflect that the mysterious electric power which propels it has come on a small wire from some remote and wellnigh uninhabited canyon of the Sierras cannot but fill the mind with wonder.

The enormous power available in the mountain streams of California is beyond calculation, says a writer in the Electrical World. The mighty cataract of Niagara can boast of a maximum head of less than 200 feet, while in one of the undeveloped sites of the Great Western Power Company in the Sierras the water will plunge over 2000 feet to the valley below. The largest water wheel at Niagara Falls is rated at 13,000 horsepower. Those actually running in the Big Bend station of the Great Western are the highest powered wheels in the world, and are applied to the highest head ever used for reaction turbines. Each is rated at 20,000 horsepower. The electrical equipment is first class and in efficiency the machinery is unsurpassed. From the water at Big Bend to the small incandescent lamp in Oakland, 165 miles away, the loss is exceedingly small.

The history of the Great Western Power Company does not extend far into the past. It is only a few years since a civil engineer journeying through the rugged and steep hills of Plumas county discovered possibilities of an immense hydro-electric development. He induced Edwin T. Earl to purchase a promising site at Big Meadows, near the head of the Feather river.

In the Sacramento valley where the mountain meets the plain at the mouth of the Feather river canyon, is the city of Oroville, the outlet of the most feasible pass through the Sierras. A few miles north of this city the Feather river makes a detour in the mountains at a point known as Big Bend, coming back on itself at a point within three miles of where it starts. Some years ago a company, headed by a Buffalo capitalist, drove a tunnel 11,800 feet long across the neck of the Big Bend for gold mining purposes. The company failed and the tunnel remained unused. By building a new tunnel through the portal of the old tunnel at Piper's ravine to the north fork of the river a drop of over 400 feet, twice that of Niagara falls, could be obtained, so that here was also an excellent power site requiring very little work to make it immediately available.

These two magnificent sites came under the control of the Great Western Power Company, and by the purchase of the rights and property of the Golden State Power Company, the Great Western became the owner of virtually all the property and water rights on the Feather river from Big Bend to Big Meadows.

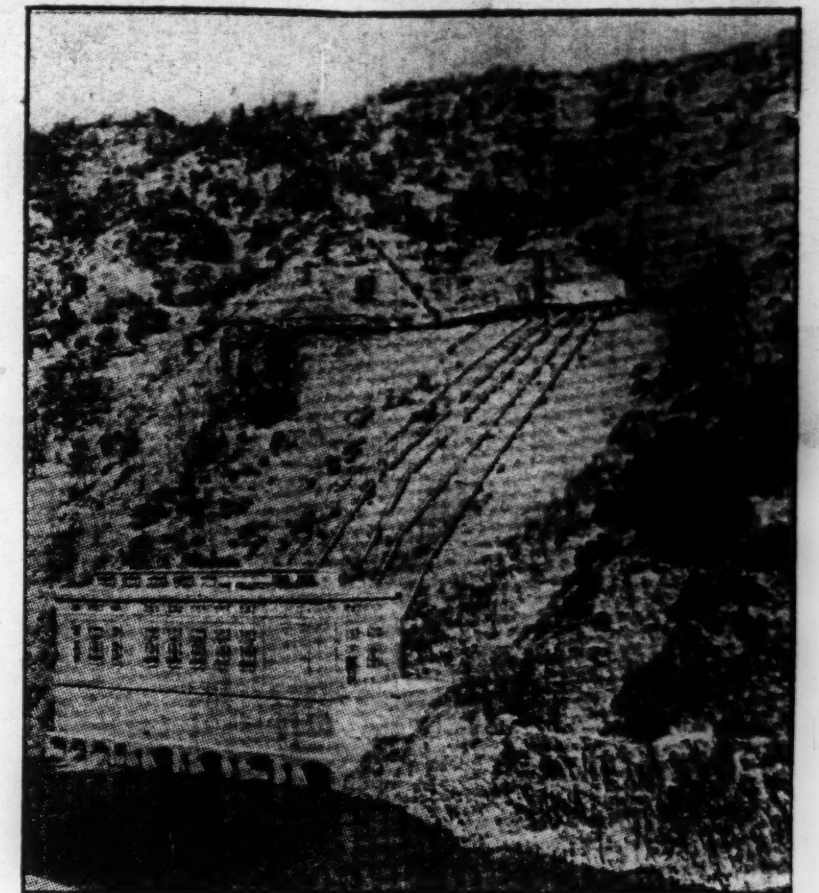
Development was at once begun, and the entire construction of the Great Western Company's transmission system has been done in the most substantial manner. The Big Bend power station and the substations are built of steel and concrete. There are no leaky wooden flumes conveying water from a dam way off; but a tunnel hewn out of solid rock that will last as long as the hills through which it passes. Troubles from ice, common to most water-power developments, are eliminated, because there is no ice along the entire waterway. Wooden poles are unknown on the Great Western transmission circuits; steel towers firmly embedded in concrete are used from one end of the line to the other.

The natural flow of the Feather river during the driest season known is sufficient to enable 60,000 horsepower to be developed in the station at Big Bend, and by constructing a storage dam at Big Meadows, the source of the river, the current can be regulated so that 120,000 horsepower will be available at that point.

The greatest development undertaken by the Great Western Power Company will be at a point near Big Meadows, some miles above Big Bend. By the erection of a comparatively small dam an artificial lake covering an area of approximately 40 square miles will be formed, and the amount of water impounded will reach the stupendous figures of 42,000,000,000 cubic feet. This will be ample to operate the company's plants at their maximum capacity throughout two seasons of extraordinary drought. In addition to the dam, a tunnel will be driven through the mountain, as in the case at Big Bend, to a point overlooking the power-house site, where the water will have a sheer fall of over 2000 feet.

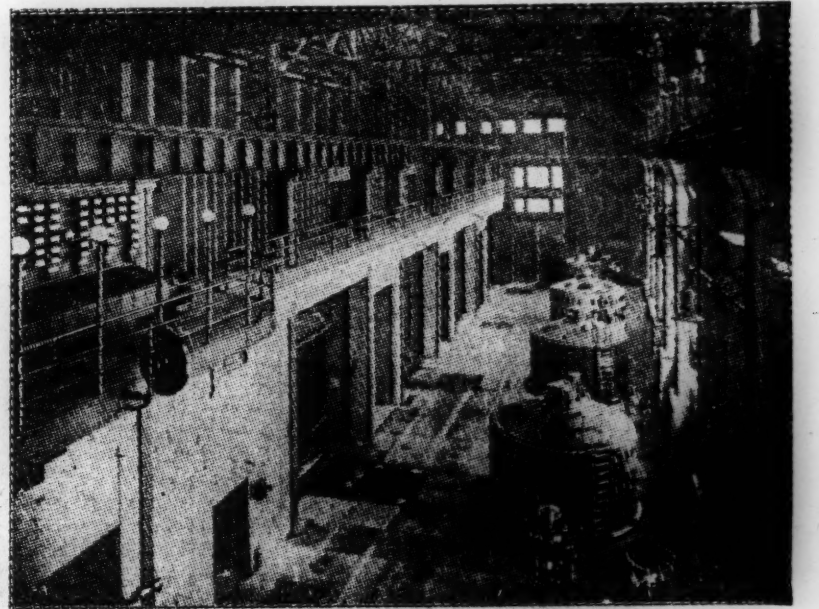
The officers of the company are: President, Edwin Hawley, New York; vice-president and general manager, H. H. Sinclair, San Francisco; secretary, H. P. Wilson, New York; treasurer, F. M. Tompkins, New York.

**WORCESTER REPUBLICANS ELECT.** WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester County Republican Club has elected the following officers for the year 1910: President, Daniel E. Denny; vice-presidents, John H. Ramsdell, Allan G. Buttrick, James A. Stiles, H. L. Whittin and G. Clarence Winter; secretary, John C. Ware; treasurer, Malcolm M. Grant.



ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT AT BIG BEND.

Water is diverted from the north fork of the Feather river through a tunnel 15,000 feet long to a point in the hills above the power house, from which point it is carried through steel feeder pipes 600 feet long to the hydraulic turbo-generators.



INTERIOR OF POWER HOUSE AT BIG BEND.

The power house, constructed of concrete and steel, had an initial installation of 40,000 kw. Extending from it are duplicate 100,000-volt lines on steel towers leading to Oroville, Marysville, Sacramento, Oakland and other points, the maximum transmission distance being 165 miles.

## At the Railway Terminals PITTSFIELD FIRE LEVELS BUILDING

The Boston & Albany road will furnish a special train from South station tomorrow afternoon, consisting of six Pullman sleepers and one dining car for the accommodation of the Student Volunteers to Foreign Missions en route to Rochester, N. Y., to attend their annual convention.

The railroads are still having their troubles handling the railway mail which shows no sign of letting up. On the contrary the tonnage is greater at present than at any time last week.

The New Haven road furnished the Western Union Telegraph Company with several extra trains Sunday for the purpose of repairing poles and wires which are down all along the line.

**JUDGE LURTON RESIGNS.** CINCINNATI—Judge Horace H. Lorton has tendered to President Taft his formal resignation as judge of the United States circuit court. This act is preliminary to his assuming his place as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

## PITTSFIELD FIRE LEVELS BUILDING

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—A fire which started early Sunday morning on the second floor of the Riley building, a three-story brick structure at the corner of North and McKay streets, worked its way rapidly to every part of the building, burning three large stores besides the property of several tenants, destroying the building almost in its entirety and causing a loss of between \$80,000 and \$100,000.

The largest losses and estimated insurance: Thomas P. Riley, building and notes \$35,000, insurance \$15,000; Besse Clarke Company, clothing, loss \$10,000, insurance \$5000; F. M. Kirby & Co., notions, loss \$4000, insurance \$2500; Wood Brothers, pianos, loss \$20,000, insurance \$12,000.

**ARMORY IS OF RECORD SIZE.** CARVALLES, Ore.—The new armory at the Oregon Agricultural College, nearing completion, is 130 yards long and 60 yards wide. A regulation-sized football field can be laid out under its roof. It will be a great boon to all kinds of athletics.

## James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street 34th Street

New York

### TRIMMED HATS.

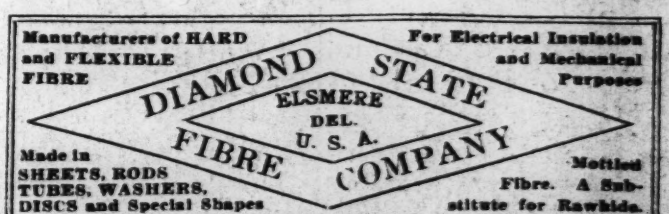
On Tuesday, December the 28th.

Exhibition of advance models of Trimmed Hats for Southern wear.

Leghorn Hats with velvet top or facing, also a number of handsome rose models.

23rd Street 34th Street

New York



WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Trunk Fibre in all of the standard Trunk colors, Angles and Bands, plain and creased. Strap Loops, Corners for Suit Cases and Trunk Lids. Prices and samples on application.



## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The properties at 40 and 42 Eastern avenue, North End, have been purchased by Thomas P. Beal and others, trustees. That at No. 40 is near Commercial street and is taxed on a total valuation of \$10,000, of which amount \$8000 is on 1223 square feet of land. The former owner was Hasket Derby. There is a four-story stone building used for mercantile purposes.

The parcel numbered 42 was owned by Sarah H. Williamson and is rated by the assessors as worth \$10,000. There are 1223 square feet of land, valued at \$8000. The building in this case also is a four-story stone one tenanted by various firms.

## BIG BRIGHTON TRACT SOLD.

A tract of 392,040 square feet of land, situated at the junction of Lake and Kenrick streets, Brighton, has been purchased by the Boston Cattle Society, which organization will soon begin the erection of a large building for occupancy. The lot has an extensive frontage on each of the thoroughfares mentioned, and the assessors' valuation is \$24,700, which includes a frame house rated at \$5100.

## ROXBURY CONVEYANCE.

A good-sized Roxbury transfer involves the property owned by Samuel C. Gunn, located at 7 to 9 1/2 Marcella street, and 192 to 194 Thornton street. The estate consists of two frame houses and a lot of 3035 square feet of land, the whole taken on \$16,400. The purchaser is Theodore H. Tyndale.

## WEST NEWTON LAND.

The final papers have gone to record in one of the largest transactions in vacant land made in West Newton in some time. A Stewart Pratt and others, trustees of the L. G. Pratt estate, have sold to Charles E. Gibson lots 9 to 13 Sylvia avenue, containing 78,840 square feet, and to Louis Bell lots 5 and 6 Sylvia avenue, containing 36,000 square feet. Mr. Gibson has purchased from Adelaide L. Gilman an adjoining lot of 69,682 square feet. The new owners intend to build residences for their own use. Samuel Barnard was the broker.

## MANY SALES.

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports these sales:

Of 160,000 square feet of land at the junction of Elm and Webster streets, West Newton, assessed on a valuation of \$16,000. For years it has been used as a ball field and was owned by the Newton Savings bank, the purchasers being the citizens of West Newton, who in turn presented it to the city of Newton for a playground.

## Arlington Land.

Sold for the Squire estate. Among the many purchasers are:

Lot 242, having 50 foot frontage on Randolph street, containing 4000 square feet, sold to Edwin S. McGregor of Somerville, Mass., lot 3, on Harlow street, containing 6707 square feet with 50-foot frontage, sold to D. W. Cutter of Medford; lot 205, having 60-foot frontage on Massachusetts avenue, containing 7200

## SHIPPING NEWS

Several craft reached port today. Among them were four transatlantic liners, the Scandinavian-American liner Arkansas, the Cunarder Sylvania, the Warren liner Schemm, and the Hamburg-American steamer Badenia. The only coastwise craft to reach port were the Merchants and Miners liner Ontario and the City of Augusta from Savannah. Several sailing craft, tugs and barges that are overdue are supposed to have taken shelter elsewhere and all are expected to be heard from before the day is over.

The Arkansas, Captain Peronard, arrived before Saturday night, but anchored, coming up to her berth this morning. She brought a large cargo of wood pulp, paper, salt hides, etc.

The Cunarder Sylvania, Capt. J. G. W. Charles, and the Schemm, Capt. G. W. Murdoch, both brought large cargoes. The Schemm brought one passenger, a stowaway and 13 returning cattle. The Badenia brought 8000 tons of cargo. Captain Meyerdericks worked his boat into Myatie docks just before noon.

**SCITUATE, Mass.**—The three-masted schooner Nantasket, Captain Small, from Georgetown, S. C., for Boston with lumber, struck on the rocks at Cedar point today and her crew of nine men were rescued by volunteers. Captain Small reported that the vessel would probably be a total loss. Part of the cargo might be saved.

Fishing vessels arrived at T wharf this morning with fares as follows in pounds: Teaser 42,000, Appomattox 4000, Pontiac 21,000, Good Luck 9000, Hattie F. Knowlton 4000, Margaret Dillon 16,000, Spray 49,000. Dealers' prices for fish at T wharf per hundredweight: Haddock \$3.25@3.55, large cod \$3.25@7.25, small cod \$3.25@3.75, pollock \$2.75@3.50.

**ELLSWORTH, Me.**—In winter quarters at East Surry, the 45-ton schooner Maud, owned by Capt. Abijah Curtis of Surry, sprang a leak and sank on her side in three fathoms of water. No attempt will be made to raise her this winter.

## PORT OF BOSTON.

**Arrived.**  
Srs. Sylvania (Br), Charles, Liverpool, Dec 18, mdse to and from S C; Schemm

square feet, sold to G. E. Smith of Andover.  
Deed has gone to record whereby lot 227, having 74-foot frontage on Freeman street and 97-foot frontage on new boulevard, known as Orvis road, has been sold to Walter E. Silsby of Boston.

## Dorchester.

Deeds have gone to record whereby Milton L. Cushing of Fitchburg, Mass., conveys to Almah B. Pembroke the property at 236 Magnolia street, Dorchester, consisting of a 2 1/2-story frame dwelling and 8691 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$6100.

## REVERE.

Mary E. Post of Ann Arbor, Mich., has sold her estate at 32 Allston street, Revere, comprising a modern 10-room house, together with two lots of land, assessed on a valuation of \$3000. The price paid was in excess of this amount. The purchaser is William Kaufman of Boston, who buys for a home and will occupy in the spring.

## SACO, MAINE.

For the heirs of the Fanny T. Calf estate a lot of land located on the northwesterly corner of Clark and Union streets, in Saco, Maine, containing 6200 square feet. Edith J. Eaton of Wells, Maine, purchases for investment.

## ARLINGTON RESIDENCE.

The sale of the estate at the corner of Broadway and Grafton streets, Arlington, consisting of a double house of 18 rooms with all improvements, situated on a lot of land containing 10,000 square feet, having a frontage of 86 feet on Broadway and 110 feet on Grafton street, for Helen M. Squire, to Clarence H. Campbell.

## QUINCY.

At Quincy Point the Tisdale estate, situated at 550 Washington street, consisting of a two-family house, large stable, poultry yards and 45,763 square feet of land, having a total assessment of \$5000, has been transferred to C. W. Searle.

## Upham's Corner.

Deeds have gone to record whereby James Otis Leman of Boston conveys the two three-family frame dwellings and 4722 square feet of land, situated 4-6 Nonquit street, Dorchester, all assessed on a valuation of \$12,000, to Milton L. Cushing of Fitchburg.

## Braitree Farm.

The old Hayden farm situated in Pond street, South Braintree, containing five acres of land together with farmhouse and barn, has been sold to George W. Earle.

**BUILDING CONTINUES ACTIVE.**  
Building operations in the New England states continue on a large scale, according to the following statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company: Contracts awarded to date, Dec. 22, 1909, \$162,168,000; corresponding period, 1908, \$109,237,000; 1907, \$128,637,000; 1906, \$123,380,000; 1905, \$106,916,000; 1904, \$95,296,000.

## SPANISH-AMERICAN TRADE OF BOSTON COULD BE ENLARGED

(Continued from Page One.)

recognized this seeming inactivity and said that the Boston Chamber of Commerce should take the initiative. Mr. Anderson, who has been in close touch with foreign trade, including the West Indies, for the past three or four years, thinks that Boston should do something to bring people here at certain periods. He says that his association does not feel like taking the initiative, for it considers that the Boston Chamber of Commerce is the proper body to bring about the change.

Mr. Anderson says that the Shoe and Leather Association is receiving very satisfactory results from its present activities in foreign trade. He is personally in touch with many of the consuls abroad who feel that a greater awakening of the merchants at home will have splendid results.

Mr. Anderson said that if the Chamber of Commerce should take the initiative in the matter the New England Shoe and Leather Association would jump at the opportunity to follow. He maintained that the Boston merchants should do something besides sending a trainload of people to Chicago. He declared that the leather interests are already among the most active in the city.

Paul Fitzpatrick, junior member of Brown Durrell Company, said that although he believed there were such possibilities in the South, yet this country is so immense there were so great opportunities here which have yet to be touched, that until the American merchants, excepting those selling raw materials, feel that they have obtained all the business in this country which they can get, they will not turn to southern export trade.

The questions of credit, duties and the adaptation to a different class, making an altogether new line in the firm's business, seem to be of great importance. In the case of his company, Mr. Fitzpatrick said that where they have to buy their goods from Germany in a first place, bring them here with a high duty, and then compete with that same foreign country in the southern markets, it was decidedly not a paying proposition.

Foreign merchants, he said, will give six months credit whereas American firms are accustomed to two months at the maximum. Also the line of goods sold there would have to satisfy the likes or dislikes of the people of those countries.

So it would seem, according to Mr. Fitzpatrick, that until those merchants not dealing in raw goods have exhausted the great opportunities of their own country the southern export trade will not be followed up very closely.

Fred B. Harvey of Farley, Harvey & Co., who carry cloth products, said that some trade had been carried on with Cuba by his house. Mr. Harvey said that if any efforts were inaugurated looking to an established line of trade with the West Indies his firm would be only too glad to take part in the movement. So far as the prices were concerned he felt satisfied that that could be met very successfully.

A representative of one of the largest cotton and wool commission houses of Boston and New York who did not wish his name used remarked that most of the large Boston firms have their headquarters and great warehouses in New York and do their exporting from that port.

Frederick B. Hill, treasurer of the Ames Plow Company, said that in previous years his house had sold quite a number of sugar plows in Cuba, but had not followed up their opportunities and other competitors had come in and taken the lead. He felt sure, however, that there was a large and remunerative field in that section and did not doubt that if concerted effort were made to foster trade relations with the southern ports of the lines plying between there and Boston his firm would take an active part in establishing progressive business interests there. Mr. Hill feels assured of a rich field among the great sugar companies which have their extensive plantations there and that the call for agricultural implements of every description there is not to be overlooked.

Furthermore, the factory, said Mr. Hill, is at Worcester, on a direct line with Boston, and it would seem that the exports could best be shipped through the latter port instead of New York, as is now done to a considerable extent.

Thus it would seem that if a definite, concerted action was started by a representative organization, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce is certainly looked to as the leading body in trade relations, there would be plenty of latent and enthusiastic cooperation uncovered among the Boston business interests to establish a trade with the southern ports rich in ever increasing possibilities.

due yesterday, had not been reported at 10 a. m.

Schr Henry O. Barrett, Dunton, Norfolk, for Boston, is anchored outside Minot's light.

## Cleared.

Srs James S Whitney, Crowell, New York, by G P Apsey; Bay State, Lincoln, Portland, by J S Carder; Calvin Austin, Allan, do, same; Governor Cobb, Pike, Knights Key, Fla, by same, cleared 24; Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News, by C H Maynard; City of Augusta, Howlett, Savannah, by L. Wildes; Boston, Geer, New York, by N E Nav Co.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Str Vaderland, Antwerp.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

## CHRISTMAS REMEMBRANCE



Your friend will appreciate a half dozen

## PLAYER ROLLS

For his

## PLAYER-PIANO

Or perhaps a few

## RED SEAL RECORDS

For his

## VICTROLA

I am headquarters for these as well as

PLAYER-PIANOS and VICTROLAS.

Geo. Lincoln Parker

211-213 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

(Near Majestic Theater.)

## MACHINERY

## SAFES AND MACHINERY

moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic ave.

## Produce Markets

## Arrivals.

Steamer Juniata from Norfolk with 1245 bags peanuts, 340 boxes grapefruit.

Steamer Ontario from Norfolk with 1800 bags peanuts, 1100 boxes oranges, 25 crates spinach.

Steamer City of Memphis from Savannah with 520 boxes oranges, 20 crates pineapples, 40 crates vegetables, 127 boxes grapefruit.

Str Duca Degli Abuzzi from Mediterranean ports brought 5 boxes lemons, 121 cases, 12 baskets, 4 cases, 25 bags figs, 33 boxes grapes, 130 cases, 200 bags walnuts, 100 cases almonds, 10 barrels chestnuts, 20 barrels filberts, 11,007 boxes macaroni.

Str Massachusetts brought 100 bags beans, 47 boxes oranges, 18 boxes lemons, 10 boxes figs.

Str Boston brought 50 bags beans, 53 boxes grape fruit, 62 boxes oranges, 45 boxes lemons, 10 boxes figs, 440 boxes dates, 205 boxes macaroni.

Str Bunker Hill brought 10 boxes oranges, 20 boxes raisins, 7 cases figs, 100 boxes dates, 30 boxes macaroni. All from New York.

Str J S Whitney from New York brought 4 boxes grape fruit, 384 boxes oranges, 10 boxes raisins, 496 bags, 9 cases figs.

The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 300 boxes oranges.

Str Ivernia with 1828 barrels apples arrived at Liverpool from Boston Saturday.

## Boston Receipts.

Apples 834 barrels, cranberries 287 barrels, Florida oranges 3379 boxes, California oranges 1188 boxes, lemons 701 boxes, pineapples 20 crates, grapes 33 barrels, raisins 2035 boxes, figs 694 packages, dates 575 boxes, peanuts 3245 bags, potatoes 2250 bushels, sweet potatoes 385 bushels, onions 1920 bushels.

## New-York Fruit News.

There were sold last week 26,500 bxs Sicily lemons. At Tuesday's sale from the Laura 8000 bxs, the market was very strong and prices were unchanged, except on second 300s, which sold 12 1/2% higher than previous week; there was a big demand and a very active sale. At Wednesday's sale of 5000 bxs from the Martha Washington there was a decided reaction in the market; the trade had bought freely the day before and the consequence was that the market took a decided drop and prices were 50c to 75c lower than Tuesday. At Thursday's sale of 14,000 bxs from the Principe Di Piemonte, there was a further decline of 12 1/2 to 25 c on 300s and about 25c on 300s.

There was a better demand at this sale and it seemed as though Wednesday's break had attracted quite some orders and every one seemed anxious to fill orders and the sale was excited. The fruit on the whole was fine for quality, color, condition and size. First choice 300s sold \$3.12 1/2@3.37 1/2, second 300s \$2.87 1/2@3.12 1/2, first choice 300s 3.37 1/2@3.62 1/2, second 300s \$3.25@3.37 1/2. From the present outlook, it is very doubtful if there is a lemons sale here this week. The 8000 boxes ex various steamers that were scheduled to be sold tomorrow are not for New York, but are to be transhipped to Canada and other ports.

## PROVISIONS

May wheat \$1.11 1/4, May pork \$21.87, May lard \$12.00; hog receipts 15,000; prices \$7.95@8.00. Cattle market 10 higher. Receipts 16,000; beefs \$4.10@4.50, cows and heifers \$2.10@5.60, Texas steers \$4.10@4.90, stockers and feeders \$3.10@5.30, western cattle \$4.10@5.30.

## Boston Poultry Receipts.

This year (two days) 2016 packages; last year (1 day) 4648 packages.

## Boston Prices.

Flour—Mill shipments; spring patents \$5.90@6.25, clear \$4.90@5.15, winter patents \$6.10@6.30, straight \$5.65@5.85, clear

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## ADAMS &amp; SWEET CO.

Established 1850.  
CARPET BEATING,  
VACUUM CLEANING,  
NAPHTHA CLEANING.  
130 Kemble Street, Roxbury  
Telephone Box 1071 and 1290.  
Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

## ROOMS

TO RENT—Attractive, sunny, steam heated room, furnished or unfurnished; electric lights, telephone; private family. 34 Highland ave., Somerville; suite 8; ref. 12 yrs. estab.; exchange best of references; transients accommodated. B. B. 2089-1.

BUSINESS WOMAN, having apartment, desires to rent room or share apartment; reasonable; private family; 20 min. to Park st. Address B 201, Monitor Office.

GLOUCESTER ST., No. 44, second floor—Front room, finely furnished, short walk to St. Paul and Falmouth sts.; telephone con.

ALLSTON—Pleasant sunny front room, reasonable; private family; 20 min. to Park st. Address B 201, Monitor Office.

31ST ST., 39 EAST, New York, near Madison ave.—Rooms single or en suite; meals optional. MRS. D. E. TUTHILL.

## ROOM WANTED

WANTED by business woman, furnished room on or near Westland or Mass. aves. Address Z 284, Monitor Office.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE, Niagara Co., N. Y., fine fruit farm, 325 acres; commodious house and tenant houses, etc. Further information, address R 233, Monitor Office.

## LAWYERS

CHARLES G. BALDWIN,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
204-5 Piper Building, Baltimore.

GILBERT W. HAVERFIELD,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## RESTAURANTS

## South Station Restaurant

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

## SLEIGHS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOBIES, also a variety of new and second-hand double and single sleighs and one set of long runners suitable for sleighing at very low prices. CHAUNCEY THOMAS & CO., Chestnut st.

## MISCELLANEOUS

CRAB TREE FARM  
LAKE FOREST, ILL.  
CERTIFIED MILK FOR CHICAGO.

## FOREIGN STEAMSHIPS

"The Blue-Ribbon of the Atlantic"  
Lusitania, Dec. 29  
Umbria, Jan. 5  
NEW YORK to QUEENSTOWN LIVERPOOL  
Carmania, Jan. 8  
Saxonia, Feb. 5  
"The Comfort of the Mediterranean"  
NEW YORK to ITALY EGYPT  
Carmania, Jan. 22  
Saxonia, Feb. 5  
BOSTON QUEENSTOWN LIVERPOOL  
Lusitania, Dec. 29  
Umbria, Jan. 5  
Telephone Main 4353. 128 State St.

## ACCOUNTANTS

## LOUIS C. GOETTING

Auditor, Accountant

and Adjuster

79 Fifth Avenue, New York

## ACCOUNTANTS

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT; books opened, closed, audited by expert accountant. Address X 227, Monitor Office.

## BOOKS

Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c. Russia leather and red cloth, \$1.75. Green or brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25. Prepaid anywhere in U. S. \$1, \$2, \$2.50.

Wm. S. LOCKE, Bookbinder,  
17 Merchants row, Boston. Tel. Main 2093-3.

## SALTED NUTS

DELICIOUS salted almonds (or mixed nuts) toasted in electric ovens; the kind with the nice flavor; \$1 a pound postpaid. AMERICAN PEANUT CO., 290 Hudson st., New York city.

## ANTIQUE

The olio of oddities; rare old things; genuine antiques. E. M. REED, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; 12 miles out; trains Trinity station.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## ROBINSON'S EXPANDING HAND-BAG



GUARANTEED REAL GRAIN LEATHER

Expands to Shopping Bag, Muff, Roll, Muff, Overnight Bag, etc., to suit your requirements. Stylish in appearance. Saves cost many times. Ideal Gift.

SPECIAL—Send \$1.00 and this ad. I will ship you a new bag that sells regularly for \$5.00, or I will send 3-fold bag imitation leather for leatherette for \$2.00, regular price \$3.00.

Special inducement to agents.

Frank E. Robinson  
10 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK

## HELP WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS—By arrangement salary \$800. Spring examinations everywhere. Preparation free. FRANK L. INSTITUTE, Dept. N 111, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass and demonstrate toilet goods (Dr. W. Brand); sample free. SMARDON NOVELTY CO., 2 Park sq., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS, send 12c in stamps or coin for a new, up-to-date fast-selling household article; sells on sight. SMARDON NOVELTY CO., 2 Park sq., Boston, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION with good furnace, boiler or stove concern; 28 years' experience, 10 years as salesman, locating agencies, contracting with municipal, school and church boards; any good territory acceptable; best of references. Address D 18, OAKES, Ashville, N. C.

SITUATION wanted as companion to a lady going to Europe by a woman of refinement and culture. Address MRS. MARY D. BIXBY, 215 W. Walnut st., Kalamazoo, Mich.

POSITION in fire insurance office; agency manager, accountant, A. C. examiner; experienced in all departments. Address Wm. H. BRACH, 508 Court st., Reading, Penn.

WANTED—By lady with 15 years' experience, position as bookkeeper; competent; best references. Address J. H. Monitor Office, Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Situation as companion, traveling or otherwise; or musical governess. Address S. M. Monitor Office, Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

EXPERIENCED LADY wants to sell article of merit to the trade. Address Y 28, Monitor Office.

One advertiser using space in our classified pages wisely and CONSTANTLY says that MONITOR RETURNS are so far ahead of any other publication that there is no comparison.

## Here Is His Record

Cost of Advertising, \$195.50

Number of inquiries received 897

Number of direct sales . . . 494

Agents secured . . . . . 65

Amount of Sales . \$1009.75

All this in addition to sales influenced for dealers over the United States.

## MALDEN PEOPLE TO AID CHILDREN

Citizens of Ward 5 in Malden have secured an option for \$1800 on a plot of land 10,500 square feet in extent, adjoining the Pierce school, to be used as a playground, not only for the school pupils but also for all the children of the city of Malden. An effort will be made to raise \$800 of this amount, and the board of aldermen will be asked early in the new year to appropriate the balance. Formerly there was a good-sized lot of land at the school, but the recent enlargement of the building has practically used up the







Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

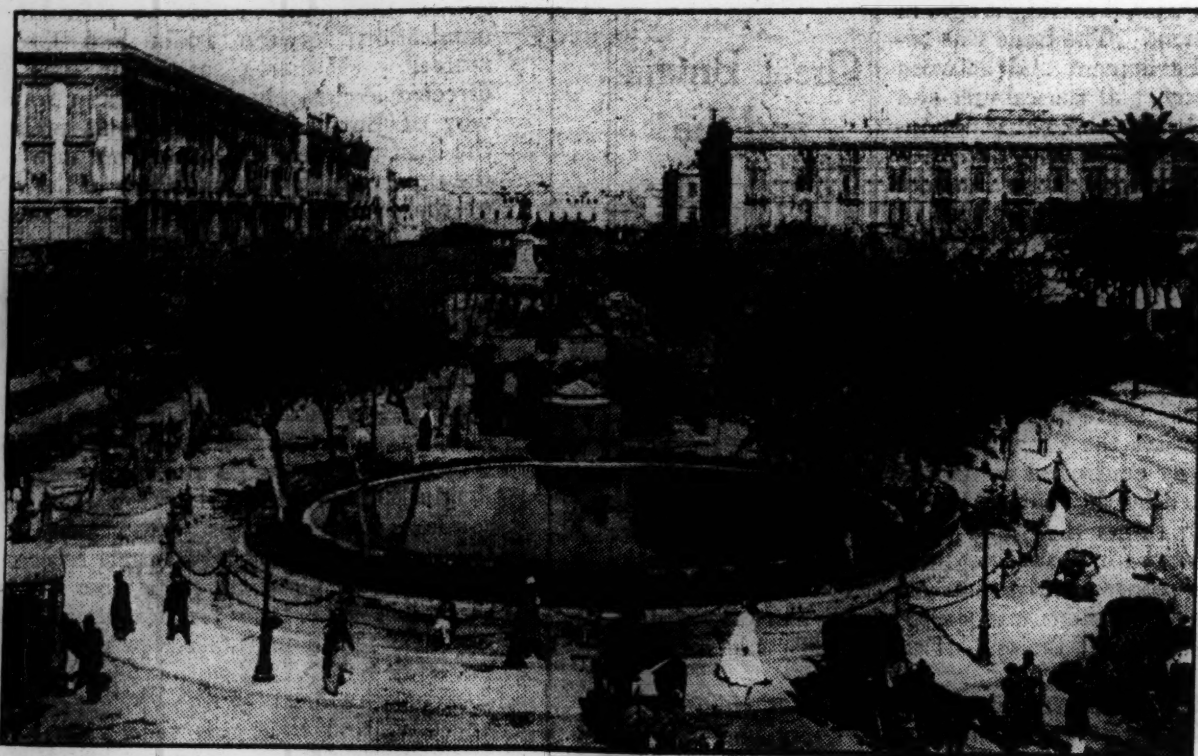
# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## Always Noon at the North Pole

Speaking of the discovery of the north pole an article in St. Nicholas says that at that point during the 24 hours that ordinarily make up a day, the sun's height above the horizon remains practically unchanged; every altitude is equal to every other, and consequently at every instant the sun is due south and on the meridian. In other words, we come across a curious freak that right at the north pole there is no north, no east or west or points of the compass in between; every direction is south and south only. And a still more curious oddity is that of time. The sun being always south, it therefore always marks noon. But a chronometer, wound up and kept going, would go as regularly as it does in New York or London. What would, then, its 24 hours each day signify? To answer this question we must ask what we mean by a day, and what is time. Time is measured by the rotation of the earth on its axis. It takes five hours for the earth to rotate enough to carry the sun from the Greenwich meridian to the New York meridian, and another three hours before the sun is on the meridian of San Francisco. To get from one of these cities to the other it is necessary to travel thousands of miles. But if we were at the pole, these three meridians would come together. As noon takes place when the sun is on the meridian, and as at the pole it is impossible to distinguish one meridian from the other, no observations at the pole by astronomer or explorer would give the exact time, and the hour of the day could not be determined. It would not be necessary to travel thousands of miles to get from the San Francisco meridian to that of Greenwich, for at one and the same time we would be on both meridians. At the north pole, time has no real meaning, as we think of it, and one being there could never tell whether his chronometer kept exact time or whether it was fast or slow.

## A BIT OF ANCIENT HISTORY



(Photo by Riser, Alexandria, Egypt.)  
PLACE DES CONSULS, ALEXANDRIA.

The most important square or "place" in the modern city.

Alexandria's story has important chapters for the student of history. Founded 332 B. C. by the great conqueror of Greece, Egypt, and Persia, its site was already historic from a mention by Homer as a water place in the Trojan wars. It became an important center of Greek civilization and learning. The great library of 700,000 volumes was built up in a high-handed manner. Every book that came to the country was

seized, copied and the copy, not the original, returned to the student.

One ruler borrowed the works of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides from the Athenians and, retaining them, returned the copy, transcribed in a very beautiful manner, however, and with 15 talents besides, or nearly \$15,000. The library of the Serapeum was scarcely less famous than that of the museum and held the overflow from the larger library, which was thus saved from fire at the time when Caesar burned the ships and fire spread to the city by consequence. The Serapeum was the repository of 200,000 volumes of the kings of Pergamos, given to Cleopatra by the victorious Mark Antony. And thereby hangs an interesting bit of history.

Ptolemy Epiphanes of Egypt was jealous of the fame of the library at Pergamos and forbade the exportation of the Egyptian papyrus, on which the Pergamene books were transcribed. Therefore, the Pergamenes began to use sheep-

skins for their books. These were called Charta Pergamena or parchment. So our two words paper and parchment to-day stand as monuments of ancient rivalry in bookmaking between two kings.

Alexandria became the second city of the Roman empire and then an important center of Christianity and a patriarchate. In 641 it was taken by the Saracens and entered by the French under Napoleon in 1798. The hill of the old Necropolis is still crowned with the windmills built by Napoleon to grind corn for his garrison.

The cut shows the chief square of the city destroyed in the bombardment by the British in 1882 and rebuilt. It is called Place des Consuls, Place Mohammed Ali or Grand square. St. Marks building looks on this square, where the schools of the English community are held. The streets have names in Arabic, French, English and Italian. The law schools show at the left.

## Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver

The cause of poor spelling in these days, and of nearly every other weakness in the learning of children, is mainly due to the blindness of so-called educational leaders who are continually and clamorously demanding easy roads to knowledge. There are not, nor can there be, easy roads to any knowledge worth having. The best things in this world are attained through difficulties. What comes without effort has little value. "There is no other royal path which leads to geometry," is as true now as it was when Euclid said it to Ptolemy I., more than 2000 years ago. In season and out of season, let the eternal truth be taught to every child, that "There is no excellence without great labor." — Florida School Exponent.

## A Hitherto Unpublished Poem by Stevenson

In Scribner's magazine for December a poem dedicated to H. C. Bunner by Robert Louis Stevenson is published for the first time. Mr. Bunner's family and Mrs. Stevenson both consenting. It was written about 1887.

You know the way to Arcady  
Where I was born;  
You have been there, and fain  
Would there return.  
Some that go thither bring with them  
Red rose or jeweled diadem  
As secrets of the secret king;  
I, only what a child would bring.  
Yet I do think my song is true;  
For this is how the children do:  
This is the tune to which they go  
In sunny pastures high and low;  
The treble pipes not otherwise  
Sing daily under sunny skies  
In Arcady the dear;  
And you who have been there before,  
And love that country evermore,  
May not disdain to hear.

Charity itself consists in acting justly and faithfully in whatever office, business and employment a person is engaged in.—Swedenborg.

We wait and ask for precedent.  
If the earth had waited  
for a precedent, it would have  
never turned on its axis. —  
Maria Mitchell.

## Peace and Good Will

From the day of his birth in Bethlehem of Judea until the ascension closed his earthly career, the life of the humble Nazarene was the sweetest message a world of suffering humanity ever received. His whole life was a demonstration of the fact that God is Love and that Love is the one effectual remedy for all the sin and suffering of earth. His teachings, his works and his life were only partially understood even by those who seemed best able to comprehend his mission. From the beginning of his public career unto this day the multitudes have failed to understand his teachings, his works have been wrongly regarded and his life mission has been misinterpreted. Nevertheless it is impossible to conceive of what would be the moral and spiritual darkness of this world if it were not for the sense of good that humanity has gained from his life and teachings. Unquestionably the life of the Nazarene has been the most potent influence for good the world has known. It can be said, however, that humanity has experienced scarcely a tithe of the great good it was the Master's sacred privilege to bestow upon a needy world.

The prophets saw as it were afar off the glory of his life. They rejoiced to see his day and were glad. For centuries the people who had learned some measure of obedience to the law and the prophets awaited his coming with joy. During the succeeding centuries Christendom has commemorated his birth and it is to be hoped that each observance of this momentous occasion records a greater degree of love and humility in the conduct of human affairs than was manifest on the preceding anniversary. If this be not so it is because mortals have not given earnest heed to the heavenly message and improved their opportunities.

Many times they would do better if they knew how. Material beliefs have blinded their eyes that they cannot see, and caused them to turn a deaf ear to the voice of Truth. The falsity of these beliefs is not recognized and those in bondage thereto are sometimes found contending for the truth and reality of that which obscures the heavenly vision. However the light continues to shine and the voice of Truth is not silenced. The prophet declared that the "eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped," and the prophecy is being fulfilled. False theories and beliefs are giving place to spiritual understanding and a greater degree of freedom and harmony is realized by all those who are learning to separate the true from the false and are able to distinguish between that which really is and that which only seemeth to be.

The birth of the Bethlehem babe was announced to the shepherds as they kept watch over their flocks by night. The tidings of great joy which the angel brought was not to them only but "to all people." To those who felt the need of a Saviour and were anxiously awaiting his coming there could be no sweeter message than that the Saviour had appeared among men. The shepherds had scarcely received the good news when an angel host was heard "praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." In this song of the angels is clearly seen the divine purpose to be accomplished by the earthly life of the Master. It was to proclaim peace and establish good will among men. Jesus demonstrated that inharmonious of any kind or character has no place in God's kingdom. He taught humanity to pray "Thy kingdom come," and then he taught them how to hasten the coming of that kingdom. He did not teach that heaven was afar off to be gained at some future time. He taught that the reign of eternal harmony is here, and now is the time to gain it. At no time did he fail to demonstrate the power of Truth to save humanity from evil. It mattered not in what form the evil presented itself. He healed all manner of diseases; he cast out devils and raised the dead; he fed the multitude and stilled the tempest in proof of God's presence and power.

The Jews looked for one who would establish a material kingdom and deliver them from the oppression of the Romans.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.—Pope.

## NO IDLE MOMENTS

Hugh Erskine, Ardmore, Pa., writes in School Education as follows: Ten years experience in teaching boys in an eastern high school has taught me that the only way to make boys study in English literature classes is: never give them time to loaf. My classes average 35 boys each, and if 35 boys in one room are not kept busy all the time they will soon get into trouble. The greatest difficulty is to get them started to work; to keep them at it is easier. Before school I secure from

the department library all the small texts for reading that I shall need during the day. The minute the boys enter, each is required to take his seat. Small sheets of paper are distributed and before the boys know it, they are writing the answer to the first question of the test. These opening tests never take more than 10 minutes. By the time the majority of the class have answered the first question, I ask the second question. While they are answering the fourth question, I distribute the books for the hour and then collect the test papers.

The boys soon realize that each question in turn must be answered promptly. The questions are chosen carefully to emphasize the main points of the last lesson and so worded that the answer is never more than five lines in length. The tests are quickly graded, and the first few tests of each term are returned to the boys with criticisms, to show them what is expected of them. The requirements are that the main facts must be stated in good English in legible writing. Very often after a test I rapidly answer the question myself. These tests are not only of value to the teacher in showing whether the boy is getting the good of the course, but they have a positive educational value in reemphasizing the main points of the lessons. Their best effect, however, is in starting the boys to work immediately.

Two years ago the teacher of English in a very large boarding school wrote to me for advice. His students had failed to pass their college entrance examinations, and if his next class failed, he would lose his position. I told him of this method. The next year not one of his students failed.

The method should be varied to suit the peculiar needs of each class; but the theory is right: never give them time to loaf.

## A Huge Flag

The huge American flag unfurled as part of Pittsburgh's celebration last Fourth of July is probably the largest in the world. It was 180 feet in length by 90 feet in breadth. It wrapped itself around a lightning rod on the courthouse roof, gave a slight tug, and when it resumed its lazy but powerful floating with the breeze, dropped the lightning rod and a huge capstone down into the street. Then it began such a bombardment of the street with tile torn loose from around the capstone that its suppression was immediately demanded.

## On Alpine Heights

Where'er below, amid the smiling scene  
Peeps out a little speck of saving green.  
A garden plot the mountain air perfumes,  
'Mid the dark pines a little orchard blooms.—Wordsworth.

## WEALTH

If wealth is the obedient and laborious servant of virtue and of public honor then wealth is in its place and has its uses; but if this order is changed and honor is to be sacrificed to the conservation of riches, riches which have neither eyes nor hands nor anything truly vital in them, it cannot long survive the being of their vivifying powers, their legitimate masters and their potent protectors. If we command our wealth we shall be rich and free; if our wealth commands us we are poor indeed. We are bought by the enemy with the treasure from our own coffers. Too great sense of the value of a subordinate interest may be the very source of its danger, as well as the certain ruin of interests of a higher order. Often a man has lost his all because he would not submit to hazard all in defending it.—Edmund Burke.

## RISE OF THE FRENCH SALON

(See Faguet's Literary History of France.)  
Malherbe is the first great name of the seventeenth century in French poetry. He is Ronsard continued, improved upon, combated, as Faguet sees it. Saintsbury sees in him a reaction from Ronsard to formalism. He had very severe ideas of poetical meter and forwarded the definite precision of the French poetical laws. He also exercised a great influence on the French language. He got rid of colloquialisms, the absence of which is so marked today in French, and he strengthened it by condensing style. He was the most vigorous of lyric poets.

Racan is characterized also as a great poet, possessed above all things of an indescribable sense of harmony. He was a simple man whose sincerity breathes in every line. He was devoted to Malherbe, yet possessed the opposite attributes of his friend. But these two are the leaders of the classical school of their century.

Among the romanticists of the time Theophile de Viau was put forward in opposition to Malherbe, whom he far

excelled in description of nature, a feeling wholly lacking in the latter. St. Amant was a forerunner of the burlesque school of 1650, and also a lover of nature. These men were an influence opposed to the strict classicality of Malherbe's school and more human in their work, if less lofty.

Here comes the work of Cyrano de Bergerac, with whom we are so familiar in Rostand's play. He must be classed with the "grotesques," though his work is not easy to classify. He was a versatile genius. His letters are full of pleasing fancies; for example, that in spring it seems "as if every leaf took the form and note of a nightingale." Mme. de Sevigne later said, "A bird is a leaf which sings." He is interesting for showing the philosophic tendency which prevailed in literature of the eighteenth century.

"L'Asiree," by Honore d'Urfé, is "the most romantic novel ever written" and one of the books that has been most read. It is one of the most truly French works ever produced, displaying delightful imagination, wit and grace. But the king of prose writers of this period

is Guez de Balzac. He knew how to handle language and the harmonious rhythm of the period, but he was content to be a great letter writer.

The year 1630 marks the beginning of a great period of French literature, the true seventeenth century. Now arose the great literary institutions, the Hotel Rambouillet and the French Academy. The Hotel Rambouillet was the first and most illustrious of the French literary salons. It was presided over by three ladies of distinguished intellect and charm, the Marquise de Rambouillet and her daughters, who were afterward the Duchesse de Montausier and the Marquise de Grignan. This salon was a place where men of letters met on a footing of perfect equality with aristocrats. It was said to be open to "all France," the Prince of Conde, the Marquis de Sable, Duc de la Rochefoucauld; Mme. de Lafayette, Mme. de Longueville, Mme. de Sable, Mme. de Sevigne and Mlle. Paulet, as well as Richelieu. All the writers of the time are to be found there. Orneille was there more than once and Bossuet came at the age of 12. Many of the literary events of the period really had their stage here. From the period of the Fronde, the political war against Mazarin, the hotel waned and felt the influence of the "precieuses ridicules," though it did not recognize itself as included in the satire when the hotel as a body went to see Moliere's comedy.

The French Academy was founded in 1635 by Richelieu, who saw in it a means of purifying and exalting as well as of disciplining literature. In the quarrel over Corneille's "Clod," the Academy first acted and it decided against Corneille and his opponent both. This was so little satisfactory that it afterward contented itself with compiling a dictionary. The Academy has always remained the most illustrious of French literary societies.

## Italian Automobile Signs

Among the best warning signs in existence for automobiles are those of the Italian Touring Club, the basis of which is a simple arrow, bent or waved in such a manner that even the tourist who cannot read Italian can hardly help but understand its warning. One is placed horizontally on the signboard, but its waved appearance notifies the passing autoists that the road becomes winding with several turnings. Another, having a downward slant and one wave, designates a winding hill, while a third with legs added warns of a hidden bridge. Sharp, dangerous turns in a road are indicated by the arrow being bent back upon itself in somewhat the same manner as a child bends back a pin.

## Solidity

"Is he solid financially?"  
"He ought to be. All his money is invested in a stone quarry."—Exchange.

## Individual Responsibility

The following remarks regarding good citizenship, by Colonel Roosevelt, are well worthy more than a passing thought.

"There are plenty of apostles of discontent; there are plenty of men who will try to teach you that our social and industrial conditions are all wrong and must be completely overhauled. There is urgent need for betterment in a great many of our conditions; there is urgent need that we should each of us resolutely do our part in helping to solve the great problems of the day—the problems that need governmental action.

"But we never can afford to forget that the most important factor in the success of this country is the factor of individual citizenship. I do not care if you had the most perfect laws that could be devised by the wit of man, they would not amount to anything if the average man was not a pretty decent fellow, and I base my firm belief in the future of this country because I believe the average American is a pretty decent fellow. Nothing can take the place of the individual factor of the average man's quality and character, his industry, his energy, his thrift, his decency, his determination to be a good man in his own home, a good neighbor, and a good citizen in his relations to the state. Of all men distrust most the man who tries to set one set of Americans against another set of Americans."

Justice is itself the great standing policy of civil society; and any eminent departure from it, under any circumstances, lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all.—Edmund Burke.

## Children's Department

### Amateur Air Ships

Three boys of Indiana have made a small airship model that has one important extra attachment. That is a clock attached to the working motor, and so set that when the machine has sailed for a certain length of time the prop will be turned homeward. It worked so well that the boys send their model off in the atmosphere by itself, and wait for it to come back. It returns like a well-trained bird, and alights near the coop, affirms the Worcester Telegram.

Many American boys are making airships, and in some states there have been offered prizes for the best results in that line, to encourage the young men. It is one of the notable signs of the time that all the machines for flying are

made on different models with very little reference to the lines followed by other inventors.

### TODAY'S PUZZLE

#### WORDS WITHIN WORDS.

The first word defined is found by beheading and curtailing the second word defined. Example: Ireland in soft woolen goods. M-Erin-o.  
1. To apportion—in votes.  
2. To mislay—in a wardrobe.  
3. To wander—in tropical fruits.  
4. To suspend—in small money.  
5. An insect—in a poem.  
6. A girl—in a flag.  
7. A garret—in open work.

ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.  
Jack-in-the-box.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, December 27, 1909.

### The Government of Alaska

It WILL hardly be conceded in administrative circles that the proposal to give Alaska a new and a better form of government is in any sense the outgrowth of recent agitation over matters in that territory. It is said that the President has long contemplated the desirability of a change not only in Alaska but in other outlying possessions of the government, with a view to an administration of their affairs which would be at once simpler and more conducive to their progress. Under any form of territorial government, or even under state government, the administration of the public lands of Alaska would remain with the federal authority, and the latter would be as closely accountable for the proper disposition of this property as it is today, yet it is not impertinent to infer from the announcement that has just come from Washington that President Taft, for his own peace of mind, and for the peace of mind of those who shall follow him in the executive chair, would be glad to have a stricter check kept on matters by resident authority in the far Northwest.

In fact, the administration measure to be presented by Senator Beveridge of Indiana a short time after the recess of Congress seems to have been drawn with the idea of establishing in Alaska a local government whose main purpose will be the safeguarding of those public interests that have lately been so generally discussed.

When all is said, it is no very easy matter to govern such a vast territory as Alaska at such long range. Conditions in that far away quarter are such, especially in these early years of its development, that much more intimate contact with its needs and its possibilities than has been maintained thus far is requisite.

The Beveridge bill, it is understood, will place government control in a Governor and council. The latter is to consist of an attorney general, a commissioner of the interior, a commissioner of mines, and a commissioner of education. Each judicial district in the territory will be privileged to elect one delegate, or four in all, who will sit with the executive council. This will insure popular representation. The Governor will preside over the council and will have the casting vote.

Just how far the jurisdiction of this body will be permitted to extend is something that, it seems, has not yet been fully determined; but it is quite likely to cover, among other things, all matters relating to the allotment and distribution of lands, agricultural, grazing, forest and mining. The action of the council will be subject, of course to approval or disapproval of the President, who might or might not act upon the recommendation of the interior department.

The safeguarding of the public domain in Alaska is in itself a most important matter; under existing circumstances every step taken in this direction is of uncommon public interest. President Taft's attitude toward the so-called Alaska scandal at present claiming attention is well known. He believes that it is without basis or excuse. And he is far from being alone in wishing that something might be done toward making such scandals impossible in future. A larger measure of resident rule may do it, or may lead to it.

PRESIDENT Lynch of the National league has asked for suggestions that will help him to eliminate all sources of baseball troubles and have the game played just as it should be. Here, at last, is the golden chance for the thousands of "fans" in this country to get a respectful hearing for the words of unheeded wisdom they have for years been hurling toward the diamond.

GREAT improvement undertakings are not being confined to large cities like Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington, Boston, Cleveland, and St. Paul. Not merely the desire but the determination to begin the work of eliminating municipal ugliness prevails in scores of the lesser communities of the country. Many cities in the class of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Rochester, N. Y., are making even greater headway toward beautification than their larger sisters. Buffalo is considering very seriously the wisdom of entering upon a scheme of action that will lead in time to a more symmetrical and harmonious grouping of her public buildings, and one of the most encouraging symptoms is her willingness to learn from a smaller neighbor. That is to say, she does not hesitate to praise the wise course of Rochester.

The Chamber of Commerce of that city, it seems, over a year ago, in response to a request made by a number of civic organizations, appointed a committee to prepare plans "for the study and promotion of the development of the city upon lines of beauty and fitness, under expert advice." Fifteen of the most influential citizens of Rochester were placed on this committee, and through a sub-committee, which has been provided with a working fund of \$10,000, it will soon be able to report a general scheme for the improvement of the city. It has called into consultation competent architects, landscape architects, sewer builders, traction managers, and other experts. The great point in view, of course, is to produce a plan that may be followed hereafter, with regard to the erection of public and semi-public buildings, their location, grouping, and surroundings, so as to make the city's center an exponent of harmony, and a source of pleasure rather than of annoyance to people of taste.

Such procedure recommends itself to scores and hundreds of cities in the United States, and Buffalo will do well to adopt whatever there may be in the scheme that is applicable to herself. It is not the doing of the thing that really requires so much thought and activity; it is the getting ready to do it. Rochester seems to be getting ready in the right way.

THE gladness born of the statement that the Salvation Army gave Christmas dinners to 14,000 of Boston's poor is somewhat shadowed by the thought that there are that many people in the city who are willing to accept such alms.

LET us hope that no matter how well Mr. Peary may feel about everything just now, he will not talk south pole to us until we shall have entirely recovered from north pole.

IN NEW JERSEY, it is estimated, the cost of living has increased 37.13 per cent, and yet New Yorkers go over there to economize.

### Great Britain and the Grand Vizier

A GREAT victory was won, a fortnight ago, in the Ottoman Parliament. The issue was between cabinet and Parliament and between England and Germany, and the cabinet and England won out. It was about the monopoly of navigation on the Tigris and Euphrates, which the cabinet, or rather Hussein Hilmi Pasha, the grand vizier, had granted to a mixed British and Ottoman steam navigation company. The issue between cabinet and Parliament, and in fact between opposing forces within the cabinet itself, was that such a concession must lead to the political preponderance of Great Britain throughout Mesopotamia, Arabia, and possibly Syria. It was feared, in fact, that these Arabic-speaking countries would surely share the fate of Egypt if in addition to the control of irrigation the monopoly of navigation were given to a concern practically controlled by British interests. Parliament was vehemently stirred by the matter, but was impotent to interfere because the cabinet, or rather the grand vizier, declined to submit the concession to Parliament for the reason that it contained no financial obligation and was consequently not subject to parliamentary approval. Although this point was quite clear, Parliament took such an aggressive stand that the end of the Hilmi cabinet seemed at hand.

But after the first extremely stormy sitting, something unexpected happened. For the first time, the party of Union and Progress yielded to the cabinet, after the Young Turk members of the cabinet had gradually been won over to the views of the Old Turk grand vizier. The Tansue, the organ of the Young Turks, printed an article in which the opposition to the project was branded as a German intrigue: "The German government has no reason to resent the concession, for it is entirely in the interests of the Ottoman empire; but if the project falls through because of German opposition, and the government breaks the word given to Great Britain, then it will be evident that Turkey is still, precisely as in the days of Abdul Hamid, clutched in the talons of the German eagle." The final result was a vote of confidence for the cabinet by an overwhelming majority, which completely silenced all the rumors of a ministerial crisis that had been rife for a long time.

Hussein Hilmi Pasha won the first great victory of his career: the authority of the cabinet over the Young Turk party and over Parliament was brilliantly asserted and Great Britain defeated Germany in the great struggle for the control of the land route to India. Great Britain, it is now stated in Constantinople, will have a prominent share in the financing of the Bagdad railroad.

### New Mexico and Statehood

PRESIDENT TAFT's attitude toward the question of admitting New Mexico and Arizona to statehood is well known. A canvass of the two houses of Congress would in all probability disclose a very decided sentiment in the same direction, although in many instances care would be taken to have it understood that such favorable expressions of opinion were purely personal. The objection to the admission of these two states is based upon conditions that have little to do with their fitness or unfitness for entrance into the sisterhood. It grows out of the fact, mainly, that it would add four more senators to the western and southwestern contingent—four very certain to be Democrats—and enough to shift the balance of power under circumstances that may be reasonably anticipated.

Governor Curry of New Mexico recognizes in a recent article the fact that New Mexico's failure to become a state thus far is due to political causes, and he proceeds to show that political considerations alone can exclude her from full membership in the Union any longer. Of her population of 450,000 people, fully 200,000 have come from the states east and north during the past ten years; a large number of them, he says, have become citizens of New Mexico within the last five years. This is in reply to the objection that the population of the territory is not of a character that would make its participation in shaping our national affairs desirable. Speaking of the late additions to the population Governor Curry says: "These people, needless to say, enjoy the full rights of citizenship in their home states, so their fitness for statehood in New Mexico should not be questioned." Of the other 250,000, at least 100,000 immigrated to the territory, he insists, during the first thirty or forty years after the American occupation.

The material advancement of New Mexico in recent years has been very great. The territory is producing annually crops to the value of \$60,000,000. Irrigation is transforming vast areas from barrenness to fertility. At present there are 500,000 acres under irrigation, and the water supply is sufficient to increase this four times. The cattle industry is on an extensive scale. The mines are yielding handsomely. The territory has 8000 miles of railroad.

But the argument that speaks loudest for admission is the fact that New Mexico has a splendid system of public schools, with a compulsory education law and an enrolment of 60,000 pupils in charge of 1200 teachers. This record points in the right direction.

A NUMBER of cities, it is said, are giving consideration to the project of introducing historical pageants in festive celebrations during the coming year. In fact, we are told that plans are already on foot for the introduction of elaborate pageantry in events taking place several years hence, this being done now in order that the preliminary work involved may be complete and comprehensive. The custom of giving over the supervision of this class of work into the hands of artists, in order that results may not offer a travesty on history, is most wise, and where expense is not spared to make such exhibitions truthful historically, the results have been commendable. The success attending such displays in the recent past has undoubtedly drawn favorable attention to this form of celebration. Of the educational value of the pageant, particularly to the young, too much can hardly be said. In its more recent form it may be said to constitute a return to the past that is distinctly worth while.

THE kindly disposed manufacturers who seem eager to keep the cost of living from going any higher by cutting down the sizes of packages so that they can still sell them at the old prices are operating on the same plan as did the hotel waitress who when a guest insisted on having two pieces of pie took the one piece to which he was fairly entitled and divided it in the middle.

THE shirt-waist makers' strike is still on in New York and the outlook for an early settlement is only sew-sew.

### An India-Thibet-China Railroad

AGAIN the great project of railroad communication between India and China is mooted. Hitherto attention has been directed exclusively to a southern route, by way of Burma and Yunnan, as presenting the least technical difficulties, but now comes the report that a British officer in the service of the Indian government in the course of exploration in upper Assam discovered a relatively easy route for a railroad into China by way of Thibet and Szechuen. From his description, the Lohit valley—the Lohit is an affluent of the Bramaputra—affords a natural highroad into Thibet; as far as Rima, on the Thibetan side, the construction of the road will not present formidable difficulties nor entail vast expenses. From Rima into China proper, that is, across the extreme southeastern corner of Thibet, the difficulties are very considerable, owing to the immense altitudes, but according to the Anglo-Indian officer, they are less so than on any of the more southern routes. In order to reach the western Chinese province of Szechuen three great rivers must be crossed, the Salween, the Mekong and the Yang-tze-kiang; yet these rivers are naturally far narrower in Thibet than they are farther south and west on their middle course. The mountain passes represent enormous heights from the sea-level, but their elevation above the surrounding country is much less considerable.

The revival at this time of a railroad project for connecting India with China is particularly interesting because of certain circumstances that may or may not indicate important developments in that part of Asia. These are, first, the move of the Chinese government to cut off the southeastern part of Thibet—called the Rong—and make a Chinese province of it for better control, and, second, the journey to Russia of an alleged emissary of the Dalai Lama, preparatory, it is reported, to a visit to St. Petersburg and London of the Buddhist pontiff himself. Since the withdrawal of the Younghusband forces from Lhasa, the Chinese have made astounding progress toward the control of their huge dependency, although it is believed that their activity in Thibet cannot compare with their success in Mongolia and Jungaria. To incorporate southeastern Thibet into China proper with an elaborate and purely Chinese administration would necessarily be the first step toward securing Thibet from further encroachment in the event of the India-China railroad project being realized. As for the visit to St. Petersburg of the Buddhist emissary, the Buriat Dorjief, who is accompanied by the first Mongol princeling who ever saw the Russian capital (for the good reason that when the Mongols held Russia, the present capital was not in existence), it appears that the Chinese Ambans in Thibet profess to be somewhat concerned over the progress of Russian influence in Lhasa. It is not likely, however, that Russia is anxious, at this time, to raise questions in that part of Asia where British interests are so conspicuous, for her entire foreign policy is now based on her agreement with Great Britain.

IT MAY soon be possible, according to information from Italy, to carry around with you a wireless instrument no larger than a watch, with which you can get into communication with your home and place of business, and other places having instruments that are in "tune" with yours. The pocket aeroplane is still to come.

### Swedes, Norse and Lapps

REINDEER is the seasonal argument of a commission of arbitration at present sitting in Copenhagen. The deliberation, as the topic, is not exactly spectacular like the discussion that recently drew the attention of all the world to the Danish capital, but it is decidedly more profitable. The Danes are called upon to arbitrate between the Swedes and Norwegians over a land question affecting the Lapps, northern kin of the Finns, and thus all four Scandinavian peoples are concerned in the topic of arbitration.

It appears that the Swedes claim certain pastures in the extreme north as indispensable for the reindeer of the Lapps living under Swedish sovereignty. Without these pastures, which are on Norwegian territory, according to the Norse version, the Swedish Lapps cannot subsist because their reindeer must become extinct—an extremely grave question when it is considered that the reindeer supplies count for everything with these hyperboreans. Without this northern cattle the Lapps would be at a loss to endure hardships that a civilized people would never survive; the meat is eaten, the skin used for shoes and clothes, the sinews torn into shreds for sewing, the antlers and bones are fashioned into household utensils and ornaments, and what cannot be utilized is made into glue. By selling the reindeer products, the Lapp is enabled to buy the articles that are to him the luxuries of life, salt, cloth and others. Thus the reindeer is really much more than the "camel of the north" as it has been called, although as a means of transportation it is unrivaled, for it serves the Lapps as horse, cow, sheep, goat, none of which can exist in the Arctic.

If the Swedes see in the question under arbitration something that vitally affects the very existence of the Lapp stock, the Norwegians are inclined to think this an exaggeration, but the matter is recognized as timely and important, and the Danish commission has for some time been engaged in considering the evidence presented by a number of Swedish and Norwegian experts. At last accounts there were some twenty thousand Lapps on Norwegian territory, as against only seven thousand in Sweden and three thousand in Finland and Russia, while the area called Lapland and estimated at 153,000 square miles, is distributed among the three sovereignties in the inverted ratio of population, Russia and Finland having 88,000, Sweden 49,000, and Norway 16,000 square miles.

The award of the Copenhagen arbitrators will be of great value for the knowledge of the Arctic and its possibilities, civilization, or at least commercialism; and it certainly gives the Danes a chance of vindicating their authority on matters Arctic.

COTTON at 16 cents a pound is just double the price it was early in the year. The prophecy is being made in the South that cotton will never go higher unless some way is devised for growing it on trees.

THE entire population of Arizona is said to be so earnest and unanimous in its desire for statehood that unless that territory is permitted to come in it is going to feel very much put out.

THE man who is putting off the doing of something he ought to do until the new year comes in should take the advertiser's advice and do it now.